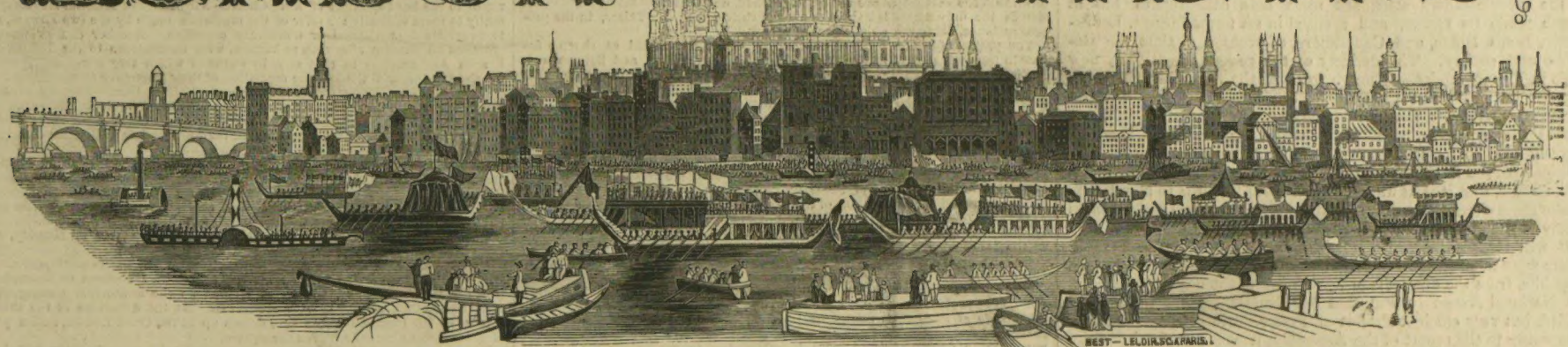


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[SIXPENCE.]

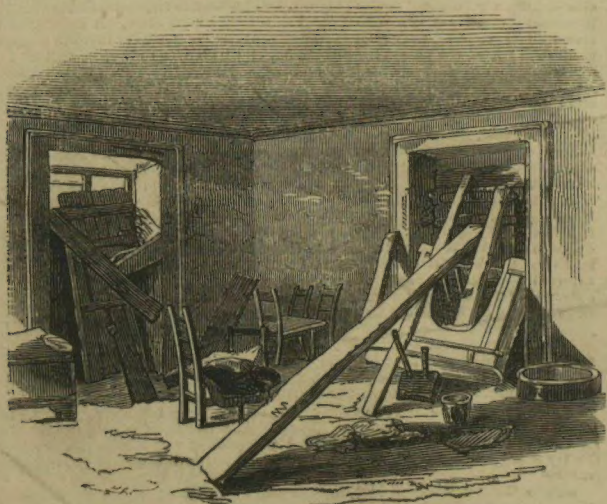
THE SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.
 NOTHING is more pitiless than a theory. No man is more cruel than a political or social enthusiast, when he meets with obstacles to the establishment or even trial of his schemes of social and political regeneration. The mild Robespierre committed unparalleled atrocities for the sake of his theories of government. Marat outraged humanity, thinking to be of service to humanity; and Danton, all for liberty, justice, and the safety of the Republic, as he understood it, organised those infamous murders known as the "September massacres." The committee appointed by the French National Assembly to inquire into the circumstances attending the insurrection of the 15th of May last, and the still more fearful doings of the four days of June, have given in a report which, if correct in its facts and deductions, would prove that the race of such "reformers" is not extinct with these men of evil memory; and that in Messrs. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière, the nineteenth century possesses three revolutionists who fully equal that other unscrupulous and daring trio whose names are so indelibly

associated with the great Revolution of the eighteenth. Whether the report of the Committee of the Assembly be correct or incorrect, it is evident that the "Social and Democratic Republic" is the object of the wishes of these men, and those who have acted with them. They are not contented with merely political reforms. The utmost liberty that can be enjoyed by sensible, industrious, and educated men, is not the liberty that suits their notions of right. Nothing less than a total reorganisation of society seems of a nature to please them. Men must not only be free according to their ideas of freedom, but equality must be as absolute among them as among the bees in a hive. They would abolish the old frame-work of society—of which individuality, self-reliance, and exertion for one's-self and family, are the great props, and substitute instead of it a system in which all men shall be cut down to one mechanical standard. When the Revolution of February 24th unexpectedly vested power in a few of these men, in conjunction with M. de Lamartine and more moderate politicians who did not indulge in such Utopian visions,

they found themselves in presence of a chance which they determined to make the most of. By themselves and their organs they proclaimed loudly that the new Revolution differed from all previous ones; that it was not a Revolution to change the forms of Government merely, but to re-constitute Society upon a more equitable basis, and provide bread for the humblest, whatever the amount of his capacity or of his exertions. To this faith they clung with the pertinacity of the most bigoted devotees, and found in obstacles but new incentives to exertion. As the Revolution grew older, these obstacles increased. The gulf of dissension between themselves and their colleagues widened in proportion. Immediately it became evident that the National Assembly, chosen by Universal Suffrage, was not imbued with Socialist or Communist ideas; that it would be contented even with a Monarchy, if rational liberty were secured; and that its Republicanism was no more advanced than the Republicanism of the old Girondists, if it were even advanced so far, the energy of this party was exerted against the Assembly, against the Republic as established by



THE AFFRAY AT THE WIDOW M'CORMACK'S HOUSE, ON BOULAGH COMMON.—(SEE PAGE 88.)



ROOM IN WIDOW M'CORMACK'S HOUSE BARRICADED.



BACK OF THE HOUSE.

the Revolution, and against Society itself. A few of the more vehement and imprudent of its members were so prominently implicated in the events of May and June, as to fall an easy prey to the offended law. They now await trial and punishment in the dungeons of Vincennes and the forts around Paris. But the great leaders have hitherto escaped. Their names have been upon the tongues of men. They have been loudly accused in private and in public, and but little doubt has been felt as to their guilt. The committee charged with the investigation of the whole of the circumstances attendant upon both catastrophes has at length made its report, and accused in set terms Messrs. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière, of treason against the Republic and society. The delivery of the report threatens a new crisis in French affairs. Though weak in the Assembly, the party is strong out of it; and it has become a question of the gravest importance, whether, in the actual state of men's minds, it is politic to pursue the inquiry. So much, however, has been said, that it is scarcely safe to let the matter rest; and such danger threatens political parties in the French capital from the further prosecution of the affair, that it is as unsafe to go forward as it is to stand still. Under these circumstances, an abridgment of the report and the main points of the evidence on which it rests will not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Ledru-Rollin and Louis Blanc were members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, from the date of the Revolution to the day of meeting of the National Assembly, and that M. Caussidière was the self-installed, but very efficient Prefect of Police during the same period. According to the report of the Assembly, it was the fatal theories on the organisation of labour, developed and expounded to the workmen at the Luxembourg by M. Louis Blanc, and acquiesced in by M. Ledru-Rollin, M. Caussidière, and many other men of note and influence, that occasioned all the mischief which the Republic has had to deplore. By these theories hopes were excited which it was impossible to realise; and the Assembly being blamed by ignorant and deluded men for evils which no Legislative Assembly could cure, and for the non-fulfilment of hopes which were purely Utopian, an attempt was made to dissolve it by force of arms.

The Provisional Government, in instituting the national workshops, wished to make them an auxiliary army; but they soon passed into the hands of the enemies of order, and were at the complete disposal of Messrs. Caussidière and Louis Blanc. The report insists that it was the latter who organised the popular movement of the 17th of March, and that M. Caussidière acted with him. Some days before that event M. Caussidière called together the 48 Commissaries of Police of Paris, and said to them:—"Tell the inhabitants of the quarters of Paris attached to monarchical institutions—tell the upper classes, that if they are not wise, the sword of Damocles is suspended over their heads; and if the deputies of the provinces should resist the wishes of the patriots of Paris, they shall be exterminated. Tell your stupid bourgeoisie and National Guards, that if they attempt the least resistance, 400,000 labourers are determined to make *table rase* and destroy Paris. They will not for that purpose require muskets; a few chemical matches will suffice."

The Committee of the Assembly asserts in unmistakable terms its conviction that Messrs. Caussidière, Sobrier, and Ledru-Rollin directed the movement of the 16th of April. M. Blanqui refused to join it, because M. Ledru-Rollin was to have been proclaimed Dictator. General Changarnier waited on that day on M. Lamartine, at the Hôtel de Ville, and found him greatly dejected. M. Lamartine stated that Messrs. Louis Blanc and Ledru-Rollin were privy to the demonstration which the 100,000 workmen assembled in the Champ de Mars intended to make. The General then called on M. Marrast, and the latter wrote, under his dictation, the order to the municipalities to beat the *rappel*, which brought out the whole of the National Guard, and saved the capital. The Club of Clubs, presided over by Sobrier, and the Club of the Rights of Man, took an active part in those events. They were in direct correspondence with M. Ledru-Rollin. The arms with which they threatened the country were supplied by the arsenals of the State. Sobrier had established his headquarters, with the consent of M. Ledru-Rollin, in a building of the Civil List: 500 muskets and 30,000 ball cartridges, furnished by the Prefect of Police, on an order of the Minister of War, were stored in that building. Sobrier had taken on himself to send 500 or 600 men to the provinces to revolutionise the country: those men received ten francs per day out of the Treasury.

On the 15th of May an individual was sent by M. Ledru-Rollin to countermand the *émeute*, to the president of the Club of the Rights of Man. M. Ledru-Rollin, on being questioned respecting that fact, did not deny it. M. Caussidière admitted that he was aware of the intention of Sobrier to make a demonstration on the 15th of May; but as he had obtained from him a promise that it should not be armed, he paid no further attention to it. One fact, however, proves, in the opinion of the Committee, that he connived at it. M. Yon had been appointed by the President Commissary of Police of the Assembly. That choice displeased M. Caussidière, who sent for M. Yon, and recommended him to remain at his post in the Faubourg Montmartre. The latter, however, insisting, Caussidière said to him, "Well, return to the Assembly; its fate is indifferent to me." Another witness examined by the Committee declared that he heard M. Caussidière say, "I will throw the Assembly out of the windows." The Committee further state that it was a notorious fact that the Prefecture of Police was, previous to the 15th of May, a manufactory for ball cartridges.

In the scene of the 15th of May, M. Louis Blanc acted a conspicuous part. He harangued the people and approved the profanation of the Assembly. He was met in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine amidst a band of armed men; and one of his friends having cried "Vive Louis Blanc!" he silenced him, saying, "The affair has failed: don't notice me, or I shall be arrested."

The report comes to the conclusion, from all the information that it has received, that M. Louis Blanc was decidedly implicated in person in the affair of May 15, as well as M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Caussidière. It then proceeds to speak of the insurrection of June, and the causes which in particular contributed to its coming to a head. It traces the manner in which the national workshops were organised, and declared that the brigadiers who paid the men were the principal instigators. It also brings forward several circumstances, none, however, of a very decisive character in themselves, but important in connexion with previous events, to show that the same persons who planned the *émeute* of the 15th of May were the instigators of the insurrection of June. The reading of the report caused a painful sensation in the Assembly, and led to many interruptions on the part of the three persons most implicated. General Cavaignac was, it appears, consulted before the report was read, as to the expediency of bringing it forward at this particular time, and is stated to have given his approbation to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed advisable to bring M. Ledru-Rollin, M. Louis Blanc, and M. Caussidière to trial for their complicity. But his opinion has changed since the Report was read. Though the capital is still in a state of siege, and filled with troops; though the middle classes are weary of continual struggles, and anxious to punish, once for all, the instigators of violence—it is not deemed prudent to resort to extremity against these three men, who are considered by the great bulk of the working population as the fathers and founders of the Republic. It is therefore considered probable that the Assembly will simply receive the report, and proceed to the order of the day, thereby giving the judicial part of the question the go-by. Whether these men will continue unpunished for guilt which has already

consigned men much less guilty to the dungeons of Vincennes, is a question which the chances of events in Paris may determine, but which it is at present both useless and impossible to speculate upon.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From the accounts that have reached us this week, it will be seen further down that the disaffected are not quite crushed, and that they look to assassination as the only means left them to avenge their defeat. M. Thiers, in the present instance, being the chief object of attack.

The project of law for a tax on mortgages, which occasioned so sharp a debate in the early part of last week, and in which MM. Thiers and Berryer took leading parts, was again the subject of debate on Friday, when an amendment was carried against the Government, substituting one-eighth for one-fifth as the amount. Upon this being carried, M. Goudchaux withdrew the project, but announced that he would, in a few days, propose an income-tax (*impôt sur le revenu mobilier*).

The Constitution Committee has terminated the discussion of the different amendments proposed by the *bureaux*. Among the articles of the project of Constitution rejected by the majority of the *bureaux* is the article 109, prohibiting in future the admission of substitutes into the army. The Committee, after having heard all the suggestions of the delegates from the Standing Committees, have recommended their labours. M. Armand Marrast has resumed his functions as reporter, and it is expected the report may be presented to the Assembly on the 18th instant. It is said that the preamble will be modified considerably, and that several articles have been expunged which were disapproved of by the delegates.

The report of the late insurrection, which we noticed in our Postscript of last week, as regards M. Louis Blanc, comes to the conclusion that he is decidedly implicated in person in the affairs of the 15th of May. As regards the insurrection of June, the report declares that "the object of that movement was, nominally, a democratic and social Republic, but in reality pillage;" that it was in fact "a savage war, carried on with poisoned balls!" The report states that the political men compromised in the insurrection are M. Louis Blanc, M. Caussidière, and M. Frudon. The hon. reporter then announced that the secret associations formed at Paris, and their connexions in the departments, would form the subject of another report. "Before terminating this painful record of our civil dissensions," he said in conclusion, "let it be permitted to us to repeat the words of hope, the last pronounced by a glorious martyr, 'May my blood be the last shed!' Yes, let the wish of the holy Archbishop, dead at the foot of a barricade, be granted, and let his blood be the last poured forth in civil war! Let those who substituted violence for the expression of the national will know that they were misled by fatal counsels, and that such conduct, instead of serving the Republic, would lose it. Who was the workman who would not consider it a misfortune to have on his blouse a drop of the blood of General Bréa, or of the heroic Archbishop of Paris? Though," added the reporter, "the Committee has made a distinction between the attempt of the 15th May and that of the month of June, it is evident that both had the same cause, the same origin. The 17th of March, the 15th of April, the 15th of May, and the 23rd of June, were connected together, and resembled each other—they were warfare against order and against the National Assembly. The Government has known how to establish order; the Committee hopes that it will know how to maintain it; and that thus our great country may accomplish its noble destinies."

M. Lamartine is quite exonerated from any participation in the culpable schemes of the above-mentioned gentlemen.

Five hundred of the insurgents of June, sentenced to transportation, were transferred on Saturday night by railroad to Havre. Having been embarked in the *Uloa* steam-frigate, they were to have sailed on Sunday morning for Brest, where they were to remain confined on board a hulk until the Executive Power should have fixed their destination.

In the meanwhile arrests continued to take place. M. Pujol, one of the chiefs of the national workshops, one of the delegates who waited on M. Marie, at the Palace of the Luxembourg, and who is said to have been one of the chiefs of the insurrection of June, had been taken into custody on Saturday last, in the Rue Geoffroy Marie. Several persons of some consideration in the communes of Charonne and Montreuil had been arrested in consequence of information received that they were actively engaged amongst the insurgents in the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The following details relative to the attempted assassination of M. Thiers have been published:—It appears that within the last few days M. Thiers received more than one anonymous letter threatening his life. The police authorities likewise cautioned him, and recommended him to change the white hat which he generally wore, and by which he was described. M. Thiers, however, took no notice of those warnings. At six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the hour at which M. Thiers usually returns home, M. Mignet, who likewise wears a white hat, was crossing the court-yard of M. Thiers's house, when he was alarmed by the cries of a little girl, who was sitting at the gate. M. Mignet, on returning, found that the girl, about ten years of age, whose occupation was to sell birds, was wounded by a ball, which having rebounded from the stone staircase, struck her in the back. The child was raised up by some National Guards who were at hand, and examined. The wound is fortunately not serious. The Commissary of Police of the quarter hastened to the house, and made a statement of the facts. M. Desvime, the celebrated gunsmith, on examining the mark of the ball, declared that the shot must have been fired from an elevation either from the entrance to the house, which is shaded by trees, or from the top of some of the houses in the neighbourhood. Neither M. Mignet, nor any person in the house, heard any report of a shot. It is believed that the assassin used an air-gun. The gun must have been either double-barrelled or loaded with more than one ball, because at the same instant that the child was wounded a pane of glass was broken in the house adjoining that of M. Thiers.

Several members of the National Assembly met on Sunday in the Salle des Conférences, where the attack on M. Thiers was much discussed, and it was said that the lives of other representatives had been threatened. M. Bauchart, who read the report of the Commission of Inquiry to the National Assembly, received a threatening letter on Saturday afternoon, of which the following is a copy:—

"Your report is a mere tissue of infamous assertions. The only thing that consoles me for it is, that it will I hope be your doom of . . . 1794. You shall hear from me again shortly."

A decree of the chief of the Executive power had been published on Monday, removing the suspension pronounced on the 27th of June last against the following journals:—*La Révolution*, *La Vraie République*, *L'Organisation du Travail*, *La Presse*, *L'Assemblée Nationale*, *Le Napoléon Républicain*, *Le Journal de la Canaille*, *Le Père Duchesne*, *Le Pilori*, *La Liberté*, and *Le Lamignon*. By the same decree the functionaries who laid the seals on the presses of those journals are enjoined to remove them, and the prohibition to print them was also done away with. *La Presse* and other suspended journals appeared on Monday.

The Commission of Inquiry into the events of the 15th of May and the insurrection of June met on Sunday afternoon, and remained sitting until a late hour of the night. They classed all the documents referred to in their report, which has been ordered to be printed; and they employed an extraordinary number both of copying-clerks and of printers, in order that the evidence might be presented to the National Assembly as quickly as possible.

The *Journal des Débats*, in announcing that the Marquis de Brignole Sale, the Sardinian Ambassador, and M. Marquis A. Ricci, Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Turin to the French Republic, had a conference with M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Sunday, adds that "The general belief is that the mediation of the British and French Governments has been offered at Vienna and at Turin." "May this hope be shortly converted into an official fact!" says the *Journal des Débats*. "We are of opinion that a diplomatic intervention would establish the sacred cause of Italian independence more firmly than the most remarkable victory or the most extraordinary triumph of physical force. We appreciate as warmly as any party the sentiments and the necessities which will not permit France to suffer the nationality of the Italians to be crushed under her eyes without intervention; but, in consequence of the interest we take in that independence, we desire to see the cause of the Italians taken in hand, not alone by France, but that, defended by the two freest nations in Europe, it may henceforth be placed in that position in which it will have nothing to fear from the uncertain chance of battles. The guarantee which the union of France and England might give to Italy will, we trust, be shortly an official fact; and by sparing the effusion of human blood, and by placing law above force, without drawing the sword, it will honour the epoch in which we live more than an age of war and battle could effect."

On Tuesday the same journal published the following paragraph on the proposed mediation of the Governments of Great Britain and France:—

"The Marquis Brignole Sale, the Sardinian Ambassador in Paris, and the Marquis A. Ricci, were received yesterday (Monday) by General Cavaignac, President of the Council. We are assured that at that interview the Sardinian Envoy claimed officially of the Chief of the Executive Government the immediate intervention of a French army in Italy. General Cavaignac is said to have replied to this demand by announcing that the Government of the Republic had already anticipated such contingency, and had opened negotiations with Great Britain on that subject, of which the speedy result would be the offer of a mediation to the belligerent parties in Italy by the Governments of France and Great Britain in concert. It was affirmed in the afternoon that the conditions of this mediation had been already agreed upon between the two Cabinets, and that they were resolved, by giving satisfaction to the rights of all parties, to endeavour by all means to spare Europe the misfortune of a general war."

On this important subject we find some interesting intelligence in the Paris papers of Wednesday. *La Presse* of that morning contains a long article describing the negotiation which had taken place between the Sardinian envoys and the French Cabinet, respecting the intervention, in the course of which it states that to a formal demand of those envoys, made on Monday last, and in which they reminded the French Government of the promise made to the King of Sardinia two months since, General Cavaignac replied that the state of Europe had so much changed within that period, that France could not now afford material aid without the risk of producing a general war; but that he hoped the combined efforts of France and Great Britain would have the effect of establishing peace between Austria and Piedmont, on terms honourable to the Italian arms.

La Presse adds that the reply of the British Government to the proposition of joint interference in Italy brought to Paris on Tuesday was not entirely that which the French Government expected or desired, inasmuch as it reserved a

portion of Lombardy to Austria. A conference was, in consequence, held at the Foreign Office, at which the Marquis of Normanby and Gen. Cavaignac attended. Three couriers were subsequently despatched—one to London, a second to Vienna, and a third to Turin.

The *Journal des Débats* of the same day announces, on the contrary, that the Governments of Great Britain and France have actually concluded a definitive arrangement to put an end to the effusion of human blood, and to offer the united mediation to the belligerents in Italy. A British Cabinet courier brought to Paris on Tuesday the sanction of the British Government of the arrangement proposed by the Government of the Republic. A courier was immediately despatched to the Hon. Mr. Abercromby, the British Minister at Turin, and likewise to M. de Reizet, the French Chargé d'Affaires in that city, with orders to repair to the head-quarters of King Charles Albert and of Marshal Radetzky, to notify to them officially the offer of the mediation made by the two Powers, and to negotiate a provisional or temporary armistice. Another courier was despatched on Tuesday afternoon to Vienna, with instructions to the British and French Ambassadors in that city, by virtue of which they are simultaneously to offer the Imperial Cabinet the mediation of their respective Governments.

Count Moltke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark; General Baron Fagel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Netherlands; and the Chevalier Peruzzi, Resident Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, presented their credentials to General Cavaignac on Monday.

On the same day Count Ludolf, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Naples, charged with a special mission to the French Republic, and M. de Arnau de Aoz, Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, were admitted to private audiences by General Cavaignac, to whom they delivered letters from their Sovereigns, accrediting them to the Government of the Republic.

The 9th Regiment of the line arrived in Paris from Havre on Monday, and proceeded immediately to the camp of St. Maur.

Letters from Lyons of the 5th inst. state that much excitement prevails in that city, and it is added that the troops have shown symptoms of fraternising with the populace. The latter have insisted on the authorities closing three *cafés*, frequented, as they say, by aristocrats. At the departure of the mail a piquet of 100 men of the line were drawn up at the Croix Rousse, and a piece of cannon was directed towards the square.

The disappearance of M. Jarasson, an extensive silk manufacturer, added not a little to the excitement. As he was a wealthy merchant, no idea of his having committed suicide was entertained. It is feared that he has been assassinated.

On Monday the National Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the Jury Bill. M. Leroux proposed to exclude from the jury all individuals sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment (excepting political offenders), and M. Salmon wished to extend the exclusion to persons convicted of acts of dishonesty and immorality. These amendments were ultimately adopted. Several other amendments, including one requiring that the jurors should be elected by their fellow-citizens, were rejected. The other articles of the decree were afterwards voted without any discussion, a proposition to grant members of the jury two francs per day during the session having been rejected. The Assembly next proceeded to discuss the project of decree relative to the caution money required for the publication of journals and periodical works; MM. Louis Blanc, A. Thourret, and Felix Pyat opposing the measure, and M. Leon Faucher and M. de Charance speaking in its favour. The principle of the bill was ultimately affirmed.

On Tuesday the details of the measure were taken into consideration. On the first article—which obliges the proprietors of daily political journals in Paris to deposit a security of 24,000 francs; of 18,000 if they appeared only twice a week; of 12,000 if published weekly; and 6000 if more than once a month; and which fixes the security for journals published in towns of 50,000 souls and above at 6000 francs, and at 3600 in other towns—a lengthened discussion ensued, and the question was ultimately adjourned.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed, and, after a desultory discussion, the Chamber at length divided on an amendment proposed by M. Pascal Duprat, to the following effect:—"All the laws relative to the security in money and the responsibility of the agent are abolished. The personal responsibility of the writers shall be substituted in future for that of the agents." The numbers were declared to be—for the amendment, 342; against it, 407. It was accordingly rejected by a majority of 65. A short discussion then ensued on the subject of the documents connected with the recent report of M. Bouchart. The Assembly decided that all of them should be published without any exception. The first article was at length adopted, with an amendment stating that the new law should only remain in force until the 1st of May, 1849, the Minister of Justice having pledged himself to bring forward, in the interval, an organic law on the press. M. Servières had presented an amendment to the effect of reducing the *cautionnement* required to publish a journal in Paris from 24,000f. to 12,000f., which was rejected without any discussion. In the course of the sitting there were presented to the Assembly two projects of decree relative to the establishment of general stores in different towns for the deposit of merchandise, by the decrees of 21st and 26th of March, 1848; and a project of decree granting a pension of 2000f. to the widow of General Damesme for two lives. M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, proposed to the Assembly to vote, *d'urgence*, a project of decree, providing that the persons who had subscribed to the national loan of the 9th of March last should receive coupons of Five per Cent. Stock to the amount of their subscription. The project was voted without opposition.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of importance from Madrid this week. The Ministerial arrangements consequent on the changes mentioned last week had not been completed on the 4th inst. M. Mon, who had been appointed Ambassador at Vienna, had not left Madrid on that day. It was reported that he had been summoned to La Granja, and that he would ultimately be appointed Minister of Finance. General O'Donnell, former Captain-General of Cuba, had arrived at Madrid.

With respect to the Carlist insurgents no positive intelligence as to the whereabouts of Cabrera had been obtained, but it was still considered certain that he had passed the Ebro, and was in the Maestrazzo. Marsal, at the head of a band of 300, was still in the province of Vich; the brothers Tristany were in the environs of Solsona; and "on the whole," says the *International*, "the Catalan insurrection makes new progress every day, and if, which is to be feared, the troops of the Queen cannot finish with it before the commencement of the winter, it is positive that it will be formidable next spring."

The *Espana* announces that the contract concluded between the Government and the Bank of San Fernando had been cancelled.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, accepting the resignation of the Duke of Sotomayor as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and appointing him Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic. Another Royal decree names M. Pidal Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Gazette* had officially announced the miscarriage of the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 1st inst. have come to hand. On that day a debate was coming on in the Lower House involving a Ministerial crisis, and affecting the guarantees to be given for paying the dividends by means of revenues specially endowed upon the Board of Public Credit, and penalties against Ministers and others converting such revenues to different purposes.

The Finance Committee was against the Ministry, and the result of the division was considered doubtful.

The King had recovered from the effects of his fall, and accompanied the Queen to hold a levee in Lisbon, and attended the Opera on the 31st ult., being the Duchess of Braganza's birthday and anniversary of swearing the Charter.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The reverses of the Piedmontese army have brought the war near the gates of Milan; and accordingly we find the Milanese—when it is almost too late—making hasty preparations to remedy, if possible, the disastrous state of affairs. A forced loan of fourteen millions of francs has been decreed by the Committee of Public Defence. Emigration to escape this contribution is interdicted, and all publication of military news forbidden, except the official bulletin. Persons propagating alarming news are to be called before the councils of war. Pensions and aid have also been decreed in advance to the families of all who shall fall in defence of the country.

Several decrees of the Provisional Government of Milan were published on the 31st ult. ordering the admission of all sorts of provisions into Milan duty free, menacing with destitution any public functionary who neglects his post, establishing a permanent council of war, and putting in requisition all vehicles possessed by private individuals for the service of the State. A circular has also been issued to all the curates of Lombardy, recommending them to preach patriotism "from the pulpit, in the squares, and wherever the people meet." In a proclamation to the people the Committee of Public Defence states that Gen. Manfredo Fanti has arrived, and that consequently the Committee is complete, and hopes to derive great advantage from his experience of guerilla warfare acquired in Spain. It further states that the Piedmontese army, concentrating along the Oglio, is reorganising; its artillery is complete; Brescia is placed in a state of defence; the enemy has been repulsed, with loss from the Tonale; the defiles of the Stelvio and Caffaro are secured; and that, in a council of war held that morning (30th ult.), after a mature examination of the means of defence, it had been unanimously decided that Milan would resist at all costs. "Let us then," says the proclamation, "be seized with the same ardour of the five immortal days. Let us raise our barricades again, cut the bridges, the dykes, the roads; let us put desolation between us and the enemy; let us prove that we can resist misfortune, and that should an overwhelming force menace us, we deserve the assistance and sympathy of all Europe. We possess many elements of secure confidence, but we must be prepared. And should God call us to a terrible trial we will sustain it intrepidly, in the faith that the day of his justice will dawn."

The forces under Radetzky, including 10,000 Bavarian auxiliaries and other troops recently arrived from the Tyrol, amounted to 80,000 effective men, opposed to a force which, at the highest estimate, does not exceed 45,000. At Milan the alarm continued to be extreme, but the most vigorous measures of resistance and defence were also daily adopted; no means were neglected, physical or moral, which despair could suggest. The Committee of Defence addressed to the people the most exciting proclamations. A council of war was in permanence, to try and punish summarily all who might be found to betray the national cause.

Besides the forced loan of 14,000,000 already mentioned, 3,000,000 were ordered to be raised by the sale of State property. All unemployed labourers were hired to raise defences round the capital, and to construct a fortified camp on the Adda. Every species of vehicle was called into requisition to transport provisions to the army. All the saddles and bridles of every fashion and description found in the city were seized for the cavalry. Females of every rank, from the noblesse to the peasant, and of every age, down to childhood,

This Castle, or, more strictly speaking, Keep of the original Norman Castle which was the stronghold of the Conqueror's representative—the fortress, and of the abode of the Anglo-Norman Kings—the palace of David, King of Scots, in one of his invasions—the hall of state in which the mightiest sovereigns of their courts, sat in judgment, and maintained regal hospitality—in which King John conferred with William the Lion, King of Scotland, and Henry III. with King Alexander—in which Edward I. and Edward III. held high festival and war council, fell into a state of dilapidation before the reign of James I. of England and its upper chamber became roofless, and its walls dilapidated before the time of the Great Rebellion. Thereafter, for many years, the vaulted apartment on the ground-floor served as the County Prison. The property was held on lease from the Crown by private individuals, but in 1809 it became the property of the corporation. It was then in a deplorable state of dilapidation. Wrecked tenements and accumulated rubbish obscured its majestic features; the beautiful apartment above the Chapel was used as a carrier's workshop, and the Chapel itself as a beer-cellar of a neighbouring hostelry. The corporation, on coming into possession, repaired the old edifice. Recently, the Society of Antiquaries Newcastle have taken measures for the restoration of the Keep, and of its Chapel.

GRAND ANTIQUARIAN BANQUET, AT NEWCASTLE.



BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE CASTLE.

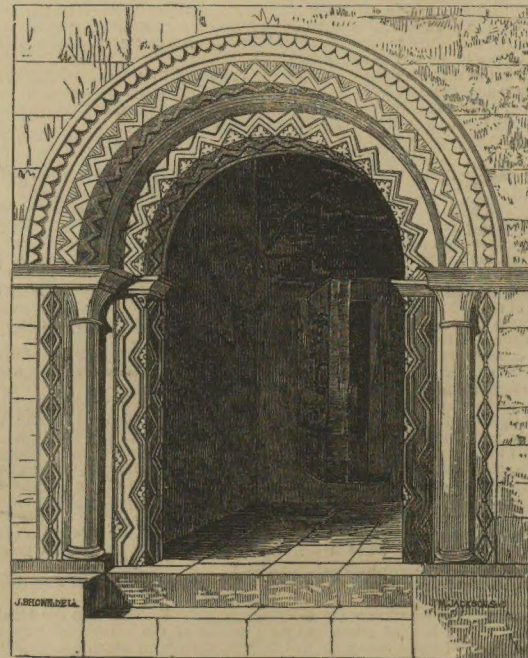


THE CHAPEL, RESTORED.

pel more especially, believed to be unequalled for architectural richness and beauty.

The interest attached to the Castle has of late been much increased by the buildings with which it had been so long obscured, being removed to make room for the viaduct of the York and Newcastle Railway.

The very site of the fortress is of high historical interest. It was, probably, a fortification of the Brigantes against the Romans, and ere long came to be occupied by the military works of that great people, to whom it was of considerable value, as commanding the Bridge of Hadrian, which gave the name of Pons Ælii to the now busy mercantile town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The stations, then, of Agricola and of Hadrian occupied the precincts to which the fortress of the Norman Conqueror afterwards gave a new importance and celebrity; and from the Roman *castra* was probably derived the name of the town (Monk-chester), when peaceful monks succeeded to the military legions of ancient Rome; and, probably, they occupied the place down to the time of the Norman Conquest. The fortress was built by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror (A.D. 1079 to 1082), on his return from an expedition into Scotland; and, in contrast to some more ancient edifices, it was called *New Castle*, whence the town itself came to be named. Like other Norman castles, it is quadrangular in plan. It is nearly one hundred feet in height. The walls are seventeen feet in thickness in the lower part. It contains three floors, on each of which is a principal chamber, the surrounding walls being hollowed out at different levels into staircases, galleries, mural chambers for rest, and openings for various purposes. A gallery in the thickness of the wall surrounds each of the upper chambers; and the walls are pierced with occasional arrow-slits. The Great Hall, the largest apartment in the Castle, is in the third story, and is approached by an inner and an outer staircase. From the latter it is entered under a magnificently enriched doorway. The floors of the building possess amazing solidity, and are laid in a foundation of rough masonry, probably from a depth of twelve feet. The architecture is enriched in many portions. The King's Chamber, adjoining the Great Hall, contains a Norman fire-place, ornamented with the billet-moulding. Another apartment is called the Well-room, as to it water was raised from within the Keep, from a depth of 90 feet.



NORMAN DOORWAY, RESTORED.

Of the restored portion we append two specimens—the Chapel, and the beautiful Norman doorway leading into the Great Hall, which are fine reproductions of the Norman work.

Within these few weeks, too, every part of this most perfect Norman Keep has been cleared of its obstructions. The galleries of defence surrounding the Great Hall can now be traversed all round that fine apartment; while, by the opening of not less than seven windows which were previously bricked up, this great central chamber, formerly so dark and gloomy, is rendered nearly as light as in our more modern mansions. The most curious portion, however, is the chamber which has just been re-opened, leading from the guard-room on the ground-floor to a sally-port in the western side of the Castle. The tortuous windings of this passage from the sally-port, placed several feet above the ground till it enters the guard-room near one of the windows, shows how zealously and yet how skilfully our Norman ancestors protected the approaches to their last stronghold.



VALENTINE, MADAME VIARDOT GARCIA—MARCEL, SIGNOR MARINI—IN THE OPERA OF "LES HUGUENOTS," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

STATUE OF SIR JAMES SHAW.

YESTERDAY week the inhabitants of Kilmarnock placed in the Market-square of their handsome burgh a portrait statue of the late Sir James Shaw, a native of Kilmarnock, one who, born to no fortune, but in the humblest circumstances, from his own energy and perseverance, succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune by the honourable career which commerce opens to every one who has talent and enterprise sufficient to enter upon it with a spirit of integrity and earnestness. It is not, however, to commemorate the life of Sir James Shaw the rich merchant, nor the Lord Mayor of London—for he was elevated to that high position in the British metropolis by the suffrages of the Court of Aldermen—but of Sir James Shaw the unostentatiously charitable man, the un-

size, 8 feet in height. Sir James Shaw is represented in his robes as Lord Mayor of London; his left hand bears up a fold of the furred gown, and in his right hand he holds a scroll. The statue is a very graceful production.

On Friday week the foundation-stone of the pedestal was laid with Masonic ceremony; the pedestal and statue were then placed, and in the afternoon they were uncovered amidst great applause.

At five o'clock the event was celebrated by a public dinner, at the George Hotel; C. D. Gairdner, Esq., in the chair. There were about 150 guests. The toast of the evening was, "The memory of Sir James Shaw;" responded to by his nephew, Sir John Shaw, who succeeded to the baronetcy. Several other toasts were drunk, including the health of Mr. Fillans, the sculptor, received with great cordiality. "The memory of Burns," and "The living poets of Scotland," coupled with the health of Mr. A. Park, were among the later toasts.

Sir James Shaw was born in 1764, at Mosshead, in the parish of Riccarton; and was educated at the grammar-school of Kilmarnock. He subsequently settled in London as a merchant; and in 1805-6 served the office of Lord Mayor. During his Mayoralty he was elected one of the Members for the City, and occupied that honourable position in three successive Parliaments. In 1809 he was created a Baronet. He retired from Parliament in 1818; but continued to discharge the duties of Alderman till 1831, when, on the death of Richard Clark, Esq., he was elected Chamberlain. He resigned this office in May, 1843; and his lamented death took place on October 23, in the same year.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night, Mario having recovered from his indisposition, re-appeared in *Raoul*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Excited, probably, by the great success of the French tenor, M. Roger, on the previous Thursday, who assumed

his part at a few hours' notice, Mario exerted himself strenuously, and on no previous occasion did he sing with such sweetness and power. He gave new life to the septuor of the *Duel*, and, for the first time, he was encored in this splendid piece, as Roger had been on the previous Thursday. The grand duo between Viardot and Mario, in the third act, was received with rapturous plaudits. The house was crowded in every part.

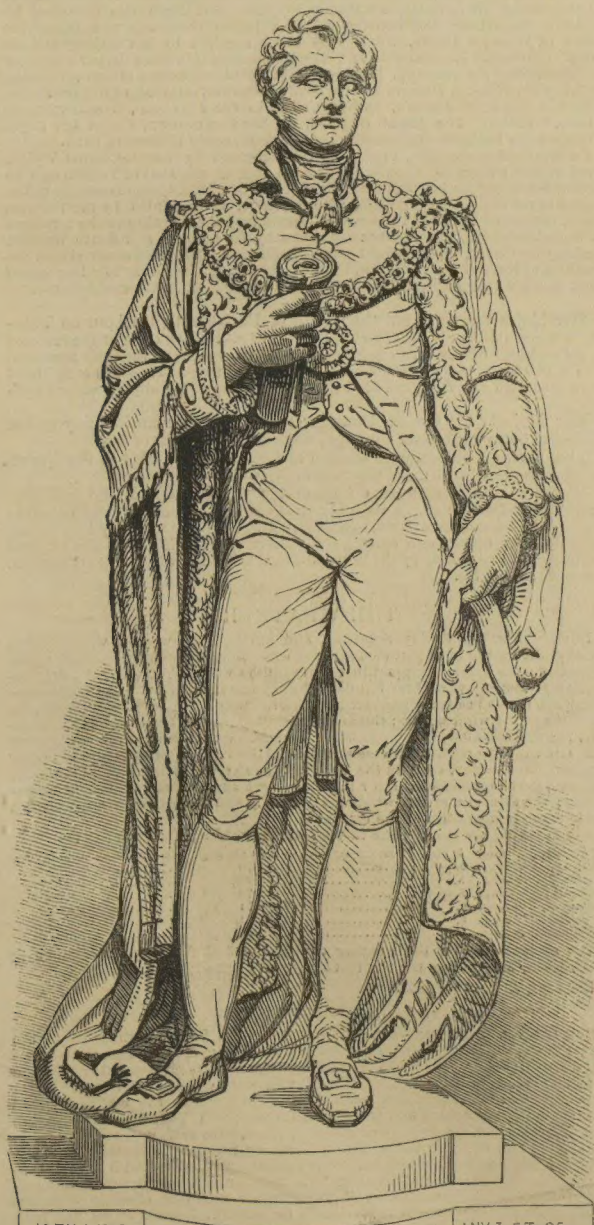
On Tuesday night was the seventh representation of the "Huguenots," the attraction of which, despite the lateness of the season, has been unprecedented.

On Thursday night it was proposed to have produced Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" but, owing to the great demand for places to witness the "Huguenots," that opera was given for the eighth time on Thursday night; and the "Guillaume Tell," with Mme. Castellan, Mme. Bellini, Mlle. Corbani, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Mel, Lavia, Soldi, Rache, Talamo, Polonini, Marini, and Roger in the cast, will be produced this evening (Saturday).

Our Artists have depicted one of the most striking situations in the opera of the "Huguenots;" it is the duo in the second act, when *Valentine* (Madame Viardot) informs *Marcel* (Marini) of the peril of his master, *Raoul*, in the intended duel with *St. Bris*, a plot having been devised by the latter to assassinate the Huguenot cavalier.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Monday night the metropolis was visited by two dreadful fires, which, in a very short period, laid in ruins a vast amount of valuable property, deprived one person of life, and severely injured three others. The first broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Hatfield, a Berlin wool-dealer, situate in Albany-



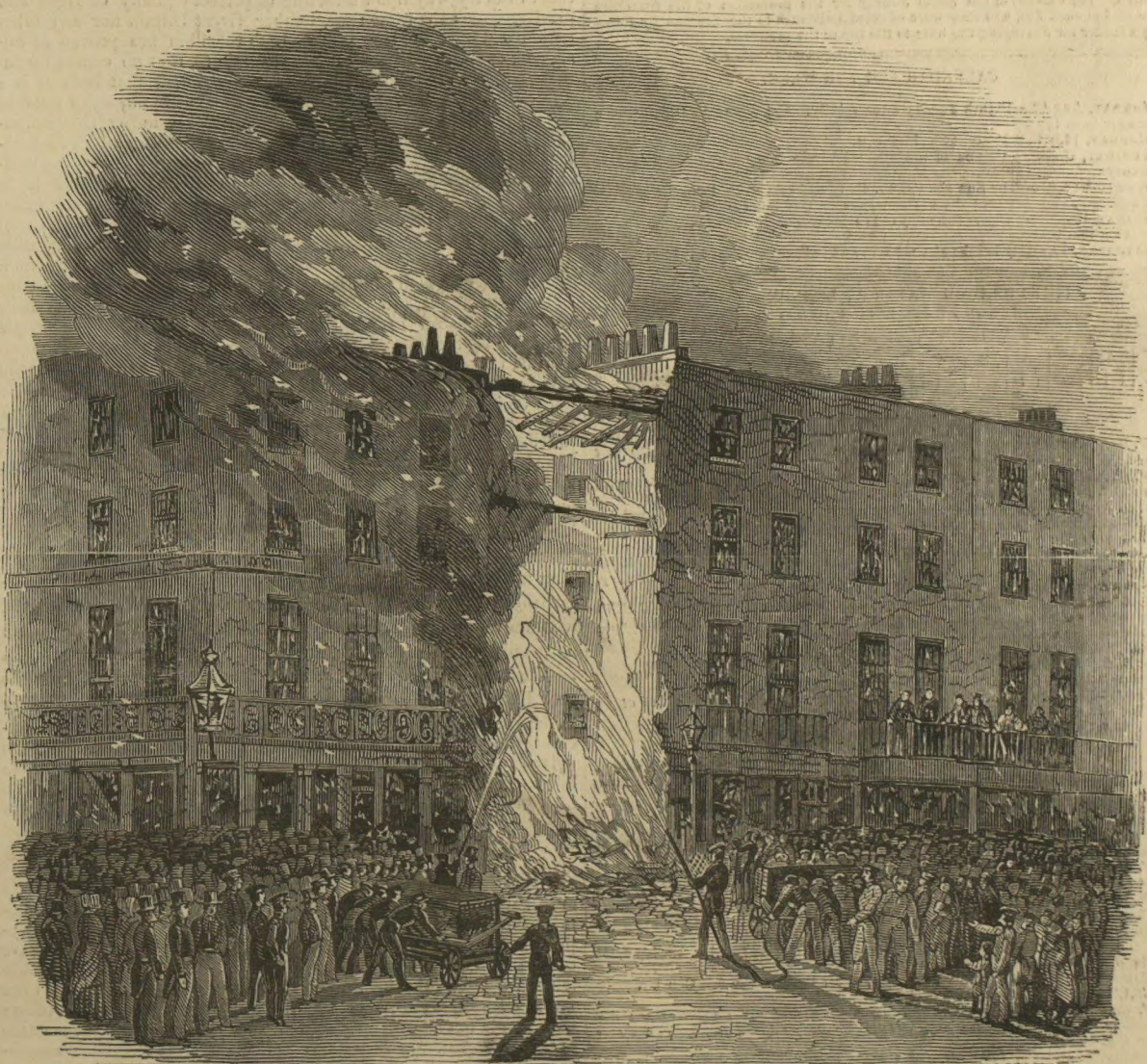
J. S. FILLANS.

INV. T. ET. SC.

COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE OF SIR JAMES SHAW, INAUGURATED AT KILMARNOCK, ON THE 4TH INST.

boasting patron and encourager of industrious poor men, and the philanthropic gentleman, who did good from a love of virtue—who succoured and cherished the indigent, because he remembered his own unpromising infancy; and of Sir James Shaw, who, when no one moved to lend a helping hand to the children of Scotland's most gifted poor man—Robert Burns—came forward in the hour of their helplessness, as their generous patron, wise adviser, and kind protector.

The statue is from the studio of Mr. Fillans; it is of the finest Carrara marble, and is placed upon a pedestal of Aberdeen granite. The figure is of colossal



FIRE IN ALBANY-STREET, ON MONDAY LAST.

street, Regent's-park, next door to the Windsor Castle tavern. The second disaster occurred upon the premises belonging to the Rev. Dr. Dale, in Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, City.

The circumstances connected with the first fire were of a very distressing character. Shortly after the shop was closed the inhabitants were startled by a report like that of a cannon, and, at the same time, the greater portion of the premises, which were four stories high, were blown out into the street, the floorings and roof were lifted into the air, the brick wall was demolished and sent flying in sundry directions, breaking in the shop fronts of at least a dozen houses on the opposite side of the street, seriously injuring a great number in Ernest-street, forcing in the windows of the Windsor Castle tavern; and at the same moment, as if by magic, the whole of Mr. Hatfield's premises remaining burst forth into a general blaze.

An immediate communication was forwarded to the barracks in the same street, and thence the intelligence was despatched to the Brigade and West of England engine stations. The first engine that arrived was that belonging to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), which was accompanied by nearly 200 soldiers. The West Middlesex works afforded an instant supply of water, from which the engine was set to work, but the fire was too strong to be extinguished by that force. Other engines of the London establishment and West of England reached the spot in rapid succession, and they were set to work under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, however, the flames continued to progress most fearfully, and it was not until nearly one o'clock in the morning—three hours after the outbreak—that they were entirely extinguished.

The destruction of property occasioned by the explosion is most serious. Of the house itself, in which the accident originated, not a vestige remains. That portion of the building not immediately destroyed by the explosion was wholly consumed by the fire which occurred subsequently, and not one brick remains upon another. The two adjoining houses—the Windsor Castle tavern on the left, and a hosier and glover's shop on the right-hand—were shattered to their foundations, and the front wall of the latter was expected to fall during the whole of Tuesday. The surrounding property is injured to an extent which would not be credible to any except an eye-witness; and how so much devastation could have been accomplished without a greater sacrifice of human life, is extraordinary. The surveyors who examined the district report that 100 houses have been more or less injured by the explosion, and it is certain that upwards of 2000 squares of glass have been broken. Thirty houses on the opposite side of the street, and about a dozen on each side of the scene of the accident, are shattered; the damage also extends over a number of houses in Ernest-street and Little Albany-street, and even so far as Chester-terrace, in the Regent's-park. There seems no reason to doubt that gas, and gas alone, was the cause of the accident.

The person killed was the nursery maid of the family.

The owner of the premises, with his wife and child, had been spending the day in the country, leaving his brother and sister-in-law in charge of the premises. During the past few days a strong smell of gas had been experienced on the premises, and workmen had made repeated examinations of the main pipes, but without being able to trace out the cause. On Monday night, about nine o'clock, on the house being closed, they found the smell of gas getting stronger, and in a few moments, on the shop door being opened, the explosion occurred, forcing the brother and sister through the back parlour window into the garden. At the same time the nurse-maid, who was standing at the street-door, was blown completely over the road, and forced with such violence against the iron railings round one of the kitchen areas as to break the solid metal into several pieces. A man, who was passing along with his cart, was forced out of his vehicle, and severely injured. A lad, named James Stanliffe, in the employ of Miss Warraker, the bookseller, of the same street, was blown across the carriage-way and also severely injured; he is still remaining in the hospital in a very precarious condition. At the same moment the iron gratings and window-shutters of the premises on which the explosion took place, together with chairs, tables, and other articles of furniture, were forced over the road, and having carried away the shop-front of the premises opposite, belonging to Mr. Gibbons, No. 163, sundry pieces of furniture were carried into the latter premises, and having made their exit at the back, struck the houses in Chester-terrace, a distance of nearly 200 feet, where a considerable quantity of window glass was also demolished. The floorings of the adjoining house, belonging to Mr. Brown, linen-draper, were lifted up, the walls were shattered, the furniture hurled into the street, and a female named Orrick was thrown down and severely injured. The whole of the windows and frames in the Windsor Castle Tavern were destroyed, and the building in several places set on fire. Several of the inhabitants residing opposite were struck by the bricks and furniture entering their premises; but fortunately none of them were dangerously injured.

The surveyor to the Sun Fire-office, and Mr. Hodgson, the assessor of losses, have visited the ruins for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of mischief done, and are of opinion that no explosion of similar violence has ever taken place in the metropolis; and it is a matter of astonishment how so large a quantity of gas as must have accumulated in the shop could have occurred.

A minute examination has detected the immediate cause of the explosion—viz., the insecure state of the gas-metre. On examining the metre, which was placed under the shop front, its structure was found to be so fragile that the slightest kick would cause an indentation, the metal of which it was made scarcely being thicker than a sheet of ordinary cartridge-paper. At the back there was found an opening of at least two inches, caused by the separation of the soldering of the upper portion and that of the side. From this opening the gas, doubtless, escaped.

The second fire broke out shortly after twelve the same night in the upper part of Dr. Dale's residence. It was first seen by a gentleman named Stiff, who forthwith gave the necessary alarm to the police. The flames at that period appeared to be raging on the second floor, but shortly afterwards they penetrated the third floor, and bursting through the windows, they illuminated the city for some distance. Fortunately, the whole of the inmates succeeded in effecting a safe retreat from the blazing premises, although there was some difficulty in removing a lady who had recently been confined.

The engines of the Brigade and West of England Company, with those of the parish, attended, and they having been well supplied with water, the firemen were enabled to get the flames subdued by half-past one o'clock, but not until a serious amount of property was destroyed. How the calamity took place is unknown. The escapes of the Royal Society for the protection of life from fire attended at each fire, and they were of great assistance to the firemen by forming a ladder for conveying the hose to the top of the premises.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug 13.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Old Lammass Day. Queen Dowager born 1792.
MONDAY, 14.—Full Moon at 8h. 16m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 15.—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Moon is near Mercury.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—The Sun rises at 4h. 48m., and sets at 7h. 18m.
THURSDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1793. The Moon is near Saturn.
FRIDAY, 18.—The length of the day is 14h. 23m. The decrease since the longest day is 2h. 9m.
SATURDAY, 19.—Day breaks at 2h. 32m., and twilight ends at 9h. 32m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. R. B."—The bars of music are the subject of the chorus of Druids in the first act of Bellini's "Norma."

"W. H. T. B."—Figaro's song, "Largo il facotum," is in the first scene of the first act in Rossini's "Barbieri," and is his aria d'entrata, or opening air.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The terms are fifty guineas per annum, and ten guineas entrance, for in-students; and thirty guineas, and five guineas entrance, for out-students; payable half-yearly in advance, and a quarter's notice of withdrawal of pupil. Students must find the instruments they intend to learn. There are forty weeks' tuition in the year. For further details write to the secretary, Haymarket-square.

"B. A."—The sale will take place at Stowe, as originally advertised. We shall illustrate the most striking rarities of the collection, more especially those of historical as well as artistic interest.

"S. S."—We have not room for the illustration.

"A. B. C."—Birmingham, is thanked.

"Omega."—The View of Dublin may be had, price 1s.

"J. D."—The "Government Colonisation Circular," price 2d., may be had at 90, Fleet-street.

"A. A. A."—The address in question is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

"A Country Reader."—The Athenaeum.

Geraldine F.—The office of Bentley's Miscellany is at 8, New Burlington-street, where application should be made by our correspondent by letter.

D. L. T.—We are not in possession of the information.

J. B. L.—Manchester, is thanked; but we cannot, at present, avail ourselves of his offer.

"J. M."—Ballymena.—We cannot aid you with any information as to the parties named in the Foreign Lottery advertisement.

"P. W. D."—Chancery-lane; and "R. S. C."—The large View of the Godiva Procession, in binding the Volume, may be inserted as a folding plate, or with a guard.

"R. D. E."—Hertford; and "An Old Subscriber," Nottingham.—We cannot afford room.

"J. D."—Sherborne.—Our present Volume commenced with the Number for July 8, the Saturday's edition.

"Eugene."—The Warwickshire Advertiser, or the Leamington Spa Courier.

"B. A."—We cannot recommend you.

"F. E. D."—Cambridge-place, may learn the price of the Parliamentary document at the Office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, No. 6, Great-Turnstile, Holborn.

"Victor."—Atebury, in Wilts, and Carnac, near Auray, in Brittany, are important Druidical remains beside Stonehenge; indeed, Carnac is infinitely more extensive than Stonehenge, and of ruder formation. The Rev. Mr. Duke has lately published a very interesting volume upon the Wiltshire remains.

"A Subscriber."—Hurst-green.—The trains for the Chester and Holyhead Railway start from Euston-square at 9 P.M. and 9 A.M. The steamers leave Holyhead for Kingstown at 4 to 7 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. We have prepared a series of illustrations of this important line.

"W. A. B."—Spencer-street.—Apply at the Lodge of Hanwell Asylum, or of Bethlem Hospital.

"F. J. B."—Vauxhall.—Mr. Redding's work on "Wines" may be had, by order, of any bookseller. The price is 16s.

"G. B."—Barley.—The price is 1s.

"A Subscriber."—Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," second edition, just published. The "Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy," price 50s.

"J. H. C."—Bloombury.—The Carved Bread Platters may be had at Cundall's, 12, Old Bond-street.

"Kingston."—Hull, had better consult a Solicitor.

"P. C."—Mile-end-road.—We regret that we cannot insert the testimonial.

"G. W."—"S. B."—"A. Z."—"J. C."—Edinburgh.—We cannot find room.

"Holyrood."—The regulations respecting the Cadetships in the East India Company's Service will be found in the "East India Register" for the present year.

"Victorine."—"Flowers and their Kindred Thoughts," may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.

"J. A. N." is thanked; but we had not room for the illustration.

"A Northern Reader."—For the intermediate persons in the pedigree of Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., see Mr. Burke's "History of the Royal Families." There are numerous descendants existing of the Princess Mary, youngest daughter of King Henry VII. By her first husband, Louis XII. of France, she had no child; but by her second, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, she was mother of one son and two daughters—the elder of the latter being mother of Lady Jane Grey. Sir John Howard, whose maternal grandfather was Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, had the Dukedom re-created in his own person, by patent, in 1483.

"An Old Subscriber."—Prince George of Cambridge is still unmarried.

"Syphax."—Apply to Messrs. Reeve, 8, King William-street, Strand.

"An Old Subscriber."—Censor.—The price of this Journal, at our office, is sixpence.

"Onvaldestre."—Youatt's Treatise on the "Horse" is a first-rate work.

"A Cestrian."—Translations in English of several of the Works of Chateaubriand have been published by Colburn, London.

"W. N."—Langport.—Mr. Smith O'Brien is in his 45th year. A Portrait and Memoir of him will be found in No. 113 of our Journal.

"Æ."—Palaeontology is derived from *palaios* ancient, *onta* beings, and *logos* discourse—the study of fossil remains of animal and vegetable life.

"Traveller."—One guinea, if used.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—Next week we shall give a series of effective illustrations of this important line, just opened to the public.

THE SALE AT STOWE.—The illustrations of the magnificent Collection will be commenced in our next Number.

The Proceedings at the Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Swansea, and the British Archaeological Association, at Worcester, will form prominent illustrations in our next week's Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

THE arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien may be considered the close of the foolish attempt at rebellion of the Irish physical-force Repealers. Long before the return of the late Daniel O'Connell as member for Clare, the phantom of an Irish rebellion has been present to the minds of the people of England. The elements of rebellion have been rife, or have been supposed to be so, every year, and every season of every year since that time, and the efforts of our statesmen have been directed to such redress of acknowledged grievances and such measures of undoubted benefit as might prevent that much thought of and much to be deprecated calamity. At last, the phantom has started into full shape before us; and the people of England and the whole civilised world have been astonished to learn what a small thing it was, and how much they have been scared by a trifle. Two considerable benefits, we firmly believe, will accrue from this unexpected and gratifying result. The people of this country will, for the future, learn to legislate for Ireland as for the rest of the Empire, under the influence of sober justice and right, and not under the influence of exaggerated suppositions as to the probable consequences of the refusal of claims that may be unrighteous or injudicious. Foreign nations, hitherto so utterly ignorant of the relationship subsisting between Great Britain and Ireland, and of the true causes of the evils that afflict that unhappy portion of our empire, will learn also that the Anglo-Saxons are not the oppressors of the Celts; that we do not hold Ireland in slavish subjection, or deprive its people of any freedom enjoyed by ourselves, but treat them in every way upon a footing of perfect equality of right and privilege. At the same time, neither Great Britain nor any other nation will imagine, because this Irish rebellion has proved so miserable, or we should say so happy a failure, that no causes for future anxiety exist, or shut their eyes to the fact that Ireland is a wretched country, whose condition by some means or other must be improved, if we would escape continual peril from her companion-ship. It is quite clear that the British Legislature and all its leading statesmen are aware of the urgency as well as of the difficulty of the task before them in this respect; and it is equally certain that the outbreak of these misguided Repealers will neither prevent nor retard the consideration of the whole social state of the people, with a view to such remedies as Parliament may have it in its power to afford. In no country, however, can a Legislature do much to improve either the moral or physical condition of a people. It can but remove impediments which laws may have placed in the way, and which prevent the people from improving themselves by their own efforts. We may be assured that our statesmen are not the less inclined to undertake this portion of the task, because Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher have done their worst and have been proved powerless. But, whatever their wishes or their plans, reform must begin with the great majority of the Irish people. If they still hanker after a repeal, which would ruin them, and not us—if they expect relief from Parliament, independent of their own exertions—they will continue inferior in wealth and happiness to England and Scotland, however much we may desire or labour for their improvement.

THE affairs of Italy have become complicated, and threaten disturbance of the general peace of Europe. The King of Sardinia, who has fought the battle of his own ambition, and that of Italian nationality at the same time, after affording reasonable grounds for the hope that Italy would suffice for her own release from the thralldom of Austria, has met with unexpected reverses. Failing to receive the support from the Italians which he had a right to calculate upon, he has sustained a succession of defeats, and been driven from all his positions by Marshal Radetzky. The latter, thirsting to remove the stain of the reverses which he himself experienced at the commencement of the war, is far more anxious to fight than to negotiate; far more intent upon humbling the pride of his opponent, and punishing the Milanese, as a preliminary to all negotiation, than to spare the effusion of blood; and is now encamped under the walls of Milan, ready to inflict upon it the horrors of a siege, or to force it into submission. Under these circumstances, the King of Sardinia has applied for the aid of France and England, and both powers have offered their mediation. But a serious difficulty arises. Austria is triumphant. She insisted upon the possession of Venice when her arms were humbled, and when gloom of every kind was before her. She is not likely to renounce Venice when she is in the position of a conqueror, but very likely to insist upon still further concessions which the Italians cannot grant. But even if her demands were limited to the Venetian territory, and should she renounce that fair Lombardian territory which she considers one of the

brightest jewels in her crown, will the Italians ever consent to peace with Austria until Italy is entirely free from German dominion? An Italy of which Venice should form no part would be an anomaly; and if both parties prove obstinate, as there seems every probability they will, of what use will be the mediation of the two Powers? France in such a case will be compelled to side with the Italians in the *ultima ratio* of the sword; and then, what will be the course taken by England? What also will be the policy of Russia, whose armies are already marshalled for a descent upon Southern Europe?

The Sicilian question, though not quite so complicated, is still of a nature to cause anxiety. England is, it appears, prepared to act in favour of the Sicilians, should the King of Naples carry into execution his purpose of invading that portion of his dominions—at least, such is the interpretation that must be put upon the replies of the Marquis of Lansdowne, when questioned by Lord Stanley upon the presence of the English fleet in the Bay of Naples.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The New Militia Suspension Bill was read a second time. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, and the Bankruptcy Release Bill, severally went through Committee. The Trustees Relief Bill was read a third time and passed. Some other Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The Registration of Births (Scotland) Bill and Marriages (Scotland) Bill were each withdrawn for this session. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when, after some discussion relative to the propriety of economising in our naval establishments, several votes were agreed to. The consideration of the miscellaneous estimates engaged the House the remainder of the evening. Adjourned.

IRELAND.

THE COMMISSION.—True bills for session having been found against Williams and O'Dogherty, proprietors of the *Tribune*; against Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*; and against Martin, proprietor of the *Felon* newspapers, on Thursday the first case was brought on for trial, but it was not concluded.

A Government reward of £300 has been offered for the apprehension of O'Gorman. Meagher, it is understood, having, through the medium of a priest, conveyed to the Government his desire to surrender, on condition of his life being spared, the Lord Lieutenant has refused to hear of any terms but unconditional surrender.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The news of the capitulation of Milan, which had surrendered on Saturday last, and not been taken by assault, as was at first rumoured, has been confirmed. The terms had not yet been arranged. The further progress of hostilities, it was expected, would be at once stayed by the mediation of France and England.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and younger members of the Royal Family, walked in the grounds of Osborne. Her Majesty, the Prince (attended by the Royal Household), the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Lord John Russell attended divine service at Whippingham Church in the forenoon. The Royal dinner party included Lord John Russell, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Sir James Clark.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the park. The younger branches of the Royal Family also walked and rode in the grounds.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and the Prince took their accustomed early walk in the grounds of Osborne; and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family rode and walked as usual. The Royal dinner party included, in addition to the Royal household, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Hon. Captain Dudley Pelham. Mr. Nash was honoured by an audience, and had the honour of laying before the Queen and Prince his views of Windsor Castle, which were much admired by her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn left Osborne for London during the morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Comper, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Frogmore House, Windsor. The Royal Duchess, on her way to town, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at her residence in Richmond Park.

On Wednesday morning, Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Wyld, went at nine o'clock to Appuldurcombe, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, to view the farming stock. The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Dowager in the course of the day. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, proceeded from her residence at Kew during the morning to the terminus at Waterloo-bridge, and took her departure by the London and South-Western Railway for Cowes, Isle of Wight. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar visited the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen Dowager in the evening, at Marlborough-house.

Her Majesty arrived off the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, for the purpose of witnessing some of the matches at the regatta, towards which her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously presented £50 as prizes for the watermen and boats in ordinary. The ships at Spithead were decorated with flags, and fired Royal salutes as the Royal party passed Spithead.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager received a visit on Monday at her residence, Bushy-park, from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duchess of Nemours arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen on Thursday (last week), and returned to Claremont on Saturday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained his Serene Highness Prince Löwenstein, and a distinguished circle, at dinner, on Saturday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. There was an assembly held by her ladyship after dinner, and among the visitors were her Highness the Princess Metternich, accompanied by the Prince Richard and Princess Melanie Metternich, Prince Grantelli, &c.

THE WEATHER.

During Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the weather was dull, and the sky was for the most part cloudy; rain was falling frequently, particularly on Thursday; the average temperature of these days was 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, respectively. Monday was a very fine day; the sky was nearly cloudless, till the evening, when it was beautifully covered with cirro-cumuli; the night was cloudy, the direction of the wind was S.; the average temperature of the air was 61 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tuesday, the sky was cloudy throughout the day, and rain was falling frequently after 11h. A.M.; the direction of the wind was E.; and the average temperature of the air was 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wednesday, early in the morning, the sky was cloudless, and it was for the most part overcast after 11h P.M., with slight showers of rain falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and at times blowing strongly; the average temperature of the air was 58 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Aug. 8,	the highest during the day was 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg., and the lowest was 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg.
Friday, Aug. 9,	70
Saturday, Aug. 10,	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday, Aug. 11,	70
Monday, Aug. 12,	71
Tuesday, Aug. 13,	64
Wednesday, Aug. 14,	65 $\frac{1}{2}$

The observations on the weather during the first four days were taken at Blackheath, and during the last three days they were taken at Hastings.

J. G.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—SECOND REPORT.—The Secret Committee of the House of Commons "appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand," and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, have made a further progress in the matter referred to them, and have agreed to this their final report:—"1. Your Committee, in further prosecution of the inquiry entrusted to them, have examined several gentlemen connected with the mercantile and banking interests of Scotland, the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and other gentlemen connected with the mercantile and banking interests of that country. 2. Your Committee submit the evidence of these gentlemen to the House, together with that of other witnesses who have been examined, in reference to an incidental point which has been raised regarding the effect upon the India trade of the system followed by the East India Company in making advances on goods hypothecated with them in India. 3. In the opinion of the witnesses from Scotland and from Ireland, no material effect has been produced upon the monetary or commercial affairs of those countries by the acts of 1845, by which the issue of notes payable on demand in those parts of the United Kingdom is regulated. 4. Evidence has been given by some of the witnesses as to the effect both in Scotland and Ireland which they attribute to the act of 1844; but as on this subject your Committee have already stated their views, they do not think it necessary to offer any further observations thereupon. 5. With regard to the acts of 1845, your Committee are of opinion that it is not expedient to make any alteration in their provisions. 6. Your Committee submit in the appendix various accounts, in which much valuable information will be found on the whole subject of their inquiry.—August 2, 1848."

IRELAND.

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

The particulars of the arrest will be found in our special Correspondent's letter, at page 92.

Immediately subsequent to the notification of O'Brien's arrest to the military authorities, orderlies were dispatched to the encampment for the two troops of cavalry under arms there, who, on their arrival, patrolled the streets and dispersed the groups which were beginning to form when intelligence of the important event had been generally disseminated.

Shortly afterwards General McDonald proceeded to the railway terminus, and appropriated, for the use of the authorities, a railway engine, which was just then getting the steam up for the purpose of proceeding up the line to bring on the mail train to Dublin. To this engine two carriages and a van were attached, and about ten o'clock the prisoner was escorted to the station from the gaol by a party of constabulary, under Sub-Inspector Bracken. The prisoner, and the numerous escort by which he was guarded, of which Major-General McDonald took the command, having been placed in the train, it proceeded quickly to Dublin, and Mr. O'Brien was lodged in Kilmahnam Gaol between one and two o'clock the same night. There was little or no excitement either in Thurles or Dublin, when the news of the arrest got abroad. The prevalent feeling seemed to be pity for the unfortunate dupe of his own vanity, and commiseration for the mental distress which his present position must occasion to the members of his family. He had not changed his linen for a week. When starting on his ill-starred enterprise he had a large supply of wearing apparel, but he had gradually parted with it to the country people. From his place of concealment on the Keeper Mountains he must have walked at least 25 miles.

The Freeman's Journal of Monday gives the following particulars of the captive since his arrival in Kilmahnam:—"On the arrival of Mr. O'Brien with his escort at Kilmahnam Gaol, he was conducted at once into the interior, and was shown into the Registrar's room, whilst arrangements were making for his reception, and the usual entry made in the prison books. Mr. O'Brien was received by the Deputy-Governor with courtesy and respect. When he reached the prison Mr. O'Brien was enveloped in a large double-lined cloak or travelling-wrapper of dark frieze. This he wore over his usual costume. Some brief delay taking place, Mr. O'Brien inquired how soon he would be shown the room he was to occupy; he expressed himself very much fatigued, and intimated his wish to be allowed to take some rest. He was at once conducted to a lock-up room, where a bed was placed; and, on reaching it, he proceeded to dispose himself to take some repose, after his long journey by railway, and probably a fatiguing walk across the country to Thurles, previous to his arrest. The officer in charge of the prison, however, deeming that some refreshment was necessary for his prisoner, had tea, &c. got ready, and brought up to him. Mr. O'Brien partook of it, and thanked the officer for his opportune attention. He then slept uninterruptedly until nine o'clock, when he was served with breakfast. He breakfasted heartily, and, as we could learn, appeared self-possessed and cheerful during the morning. In the course of the forenoon several gentlemen called at the prison to get confirmation of the still half-doubted fact of Mr. O'Brien's apprehension, and to obtain access to him if possible. This latter was, however, found (as might have been expected) entirely out of the question. The strictest orders had been issued that no person whatever, for any reason, or on any pretence, should be admitted to see or converse with Mr. O'Brien. It appears that a gentleman requested an interview with him in the early part of yesterday, stating that he was Mr. O'Brien's solicitor, and wished to see him on business; but his request was peremptorily refused. Town-Major White visited the prison yesterday, early in the afternoon."

A subaltern's guard has been placed in the prison, and quarters are to be provided for the soldiers in the adjoining Court-house.

Permission has been given by the Lord Lieutenant to the Governor to admit Mrs. O'Brien, her children, and Mr. French, uncle to Mrs. O'Brien, to see the prisoner.

ATTACK ON THE LIMERICK MAIL.—On Saturday, near Abbeyfeale, a mountainous district on the border of Kerry and Limerick, the coaches both ways were met and surrounded by several hundred men, armed with guns and other weapons, and the guards were called upon to surrender the bags or they would be instantly shot. Terrified and hopeless they yielded, and the coaches proceeded both ways—the guards proceeding in each case to Limerick, to swear informations in the case. The names of these guards are Galvin and Purcell. Some of the mails have since been recovered. The letters had been all opened by the rebels.

ARRESTS.—Eight or nine of the leading Clubmen of Waterford were arrested on Saturday. They are lodged for the present in the county gaol, whence they will shortly be removed in a steamer. They were marched up to the prison handcuffed, by about sixty police, and, save that some women and children screamed, there was not the slightest attempt made to molest the procession. There was a strong body of dragoons drawn out at Ballybricken-hill to prevent the chance of disturbance. It is understood that warrants are out against thirty-five persons, including those already arrested.

On Sunday, the governor of Newgate prison received warrants from the Lord-Lieutenant, fully committing for high treason Dr. West, Dr. M. Carron, of America (brother-in-law of Gavan Duffy), Mr. Stephen Meany (of the Tribune), and Mr. J. Brennan (of the Felon), the previous commitments being only for further examination. "The parties," says a statement in the Mail, "were immediately informed of the import of the new warrants, with a view, we presume, to a preparation for defence. The commitments sets forth the charge against all the parties, as for having conspired, combined, confederated, and agreed, with divers other persons, to levy war against her Majesty, and deprive her of her just style and title of Queen of these realms. The commitment of Mr. Meany is singular in this respect. He is not alone charged, like the others, with having conspired, &c., with 'divers other persons,' but with having conspired with 'Richard J. Verner, and divers other persons.' Mr. Verner is, we understand, brother-in-law of Mr. John Mitchel. It is understood that the trials for high treason will not take place during the commission, which opens to-morrow; but that, about the beginning of September, a special commission will issue for the purpose, that then the parties will all be put on trial together, and that the Crown having given proof of a conspiracy, the overt acts, by writing or otherwise, of any portion will be made applicable as against all."

Among the arrests, which are very numerous, are Mr. Bergin, of New York, and Mr. Marron, editor of the Drogheda Argus, who were on Monday lodged in Newgate under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr. Bergin is a ship broker, who arrived in this country only a few days ago; he has forwarded a complaint to the American Consul in this city on the subject.

REPEAL SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—The ill-considered exclusion—to use no harsher expression—of all repealers, or of persons who ever had been repealers, from the special constable roll in Newry, has been condemned by the Government. An application on the subject, having been made to Mr. Redington, the subjoined reply has been elicited:—"The Lord-Lieutenant does not consider that those who entertain the opinion that the Act of Union should be repealed are thereby necessarily disqualified from acting in the capacity of special constables for the maintenance of the public peace and the defence of property and order. His Excellency does, however, consider that those who have joined in illegal club association for that or any other object, should not be appointed special constables."

The latest accounts from the South represent the state of the country as generally tranquil. A fact is stated with respect to the peasantry, which it is just to record of them, and is consolatory to the well ordered. When the Thurles contingent of police were proceeding towards the Commons of Boulagh, the peasantry on the borders acted as guides to them over the hills, pointing out the insurgent body in the valley. Peasantry, police, and soldiers are on excellent terms.

THE COMMISSION.—The commission of oyer and terminer opened at Dublin on Tuesday. Chief Baron Pigot and Baron Pennefather presided as judges. The following is a list of the political prisoners whose names appear in the calendar:—John Martin, aged 36, feloniously publishing seditious in a paper called the Irish Felon, at No. 12, Trinity-street; Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32, feloniously publishing seditious in a paper called the Nation, at No. 4, D'Olier-street; Denis Hoban, aged 32, same offence in the Irish Tribune; Richard Dalton Williams, aged 27, ditto; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, aged 24, ditto; Thomas Delany, aged 18, unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously printing and publishing several copies of a newspaper called the Nation, at Sackville-place; John Flanagan, aged 34, ditto; Thomas Delany, aged 50, ditto; William Dolan, aged 39, ditto; Luke Tully, aged 26, ditto; Andrew McDonald, aged 19, ditto; Owen Higgins, aged 50, ditto; James Brady, aged 26, ditto; Bartholomew McDonald, aged 16, ditto; Charles Reilly, aged 34, ditto; Richard M'Keon, aged 28, ditto; Patrick M'Keon, aged 25, ditto; James Doland, aged 13, ditto; Thomas Doogan, aged 40, having in his possession 100 leaden bullets, and carrying them through the street.

THE QUEEN V. DUFFY.—At three o'clock the city grand jury came into court, and handed in true bills against the prisoner. The Crown Counsel having asked the Court to order Mr. Duffy to be placed at the bar to plead, that gentleman made his appearance in court, and was called on in the usual form to state whether he was guilty or not. Sir C. O'Loughlin said that he had to apply for a copy of the indictment before his client pleaded, as he was as yet unaware of the charge against him. Mr. Baldwin, for the Crown, stated that it was unusual to give a copy of the indictment in such a case; the practice was to have the indictment read in open court. Their Lordships having observed that the practice of reading the indictment aloud in open court occupied a great deal of time, the case was adjourned to the following day, for the attendance of the Attorney-General, when the application would be renewed. The Court rose at four o'clock.

SHIPS ORDERED HOME.—The following ships on the East India stations are peremptorily ordered home without delay:—Vernon, 50; Dardanus, 20; Calliope, 26; Dido, 18; Racehorse, 16; Ringdove, 16; and Epiegle, 12; as their reliefs have already been dispatched. The Vernon was to leave Bombay about the 1st of July. From the Pacific station the Grampus, 50, to be relieved by the Inconstant; and the Juno, 26, to be relieved by the Champion. From the south-east coast of America, the Comus, 18, which vessel had repeated orders to that effect. From the Mediterranean, the Hecate, steam-sloop.

SCREW STEAM-VESSELS.—The alterations made in the Conflict, screw steam-frigate, since she was launched, having been found on trial to be satisfactory, the Admiralty have ordered her sister-ship, the Desperate, building at Pembroke, to be altered after the same plan. The Termagant, with her 650 horse power, has not realised the anticipations of her projectors. She can neither stow her coals, nor berth her men, it is said. The Reynard, schooner, answers well. Her average speed is nearly nine knots, and it is expected that she will attain a higher rate than that, after some slight alterations.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The annual whitebait ministerial dinner at Greenwich—indicative of the close of the session—is fixed for Saturday, the 19th instant; and the prorogation, by the Queen in person, will take place in the following week.

An addition of twenty-five seamen-riggers has been entered in the dockyards on the new arrangement for providing a reserve force of seamen. There were soon applicants to treble the amount required.

A great many prime seamen are knocking about the ports in want of employment.

The Earl of Auckland has bestowed the vacant Captain's Good Service Pension of £150 per annum, which has been kept in hand for some months, and it was generally believed, would fall to the lot of Sir Thomas Herbert, on Captain G. E. Watts (1814).

The Admiralty have ordered that Colonel Smith, of Chatham, shall be permitted to select from the Dockyard such pieces of old ship timber, for siege operations, as can be spared.

The Board of Ordnance have ordered sheds to be erected at Liverpool, at an expense of £400, for the permanent accommodation of an entire Company of the Royal Artillery; an arrangement most desirable under every circumstance, particularly as regards that town's proximity to Dublin.

Monsieur Guizot and family are now on a visit at Ketteringham, the seat of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. On Thursday (last week) they visited the city of Norfolk, and inspected the cathedral, museum, and other principal objects of attraction there.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave the customary parliamentary entertainment to the officers of the House of Commons prior to the prorogation of the session of Parliament, on Saturday last, at his official residence in Eaton-square.

The parish church of Stoke Gifford, in the county of Gloucester, was broken into last week and robbed of eleven brass candlesticks. The churchwardens have offered £5 reward for the discovery of the sacrilegious thieves.

The French Minister of Public Works has ordered that the part of the park of St. Cloud, lying between the horse-shoe-gate and the gate of Ville d'Avray, should be thrown open to the public, who have for the last seven years been prevented from entering there.

The Belle Macquiline, prize of her Majesty's brig Grecian, captured off Batria, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 5th of June, with 513 slaves on board.

The reports of the abdication of the King of Wirtemberg are rife throughout Germany, and every day gain more believers.

The Earl of Cardigan, who has been for some time the owner of the splendid yacht the Enchantress, has been elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The liquidator of the old Civil List of France has issued a notice, calling on all creditors of the Princes and Princesses of the late Royal Family to send in their demands as early as possible.

At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held on Friday week, the Rev. Hugh Hyndman Jones, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected one of the Assistant Secretaries of the society, in the place of the Rev. George H. Fagan, resigned.

There are now exhibiting at Mr. Pearce's statuary, Truro, some handsome specimens of Cornish statuary; viz. two truncated columns of serpentine, and a pedestal of steatite with porphyry and red jasper base, executed to the order of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Osborne House. They are remarkable for their beautiful richness of colour.

A few days ago, the Secretary of State gave orders for barricading with strong bars the metropolitan police courts and stations. The order has been complied with.

Sunday being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest, who completed the fourth year of his age, in consequence of the proximity of her Most Gracious Majesty, the Victory and Illustrious, in Portsmouth Harbour, and the Powerful, at Spithead, at one o'clock, fired Royal salutes.

Letters of the 26th ult., from Tarnopol, Austrian Galicia, state that the cholera had broken out with great intensity at Okopa, in Russia, 30 leagues from Tarnopol, and that it had extended with great rapidity to the western frontier of Galicia, where it was raging with violence.

According to letters received at Cracow on the 27th ult., the cholera is making dreadful ravages in the Caucasus, carrying off great numbers of Circassians and Russians. All military operations have, it is said, been suspended in consequence of the malady.

M. de Lamennais has again addressed to M. Marie, as Minister of Justice, the same request which he had urged on M. Bethmont, to be prosecuted for the article in Le Peuple Constituant, instead of the editor, which was declined on legal grounds.

The camp formed at the north side of Paris, which extends from the Batignolles to the Pont de Flandres, at La Villette, has been increased to 10,000 men.

We perceive with great regret that the wound under which General Bédau is suffering has assumed so alarming an appearance that his attending surgeon, Pasquier, has found it necessary to propose a consultation of the leading medical men of Paris.

Among the rumours which prevailed in Paris in the beginning of the week, was one to the effect that the ultra-democratic party in that city had a vessel lying off the west coast of Ireland to supply the means of escape to Smith O'Brien in case of emergency!!!

The Polish Princess Czartoriski arrived in Paris from Dresden on Monday.

The inquiry into the intended attempt on the life of M. Thiers, which is pushed with much activity, has discovered that the weapon of the assassin had been loaded with gun cotton.

Since the formation of the courts-martial in Paris they have decided on the fate of 2300 prisoners. They have ordered the discharge of nearly 1000; they have classed 1100 amongst those to be transported, and they have sent 100 to be tried by the superior courts-martial.

The approach of Asiatic cholera towards Malta has compelled the authorities of the Health-office in that island to issue stringent regulations as to the duration of quarantine on vessels from Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, the Dardanelles, Smyrna, and all other Ottoman ports or islands.

The last accounts from Bermuda left Mr. Mitchel much improved in health. He was treated with great consideration.

Mr. Meagher, M.P., father of the unhappy young outlaw, is, it is said, third on the list of special constables for Waterford. This afflicted gentleman is said to have used every effort, but unavailingly, to induce his son to abandon his inconsiderate, reckless course, and proceed to the Continent or America.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Hippolyte Flury as Consul at Malta for the French Republic.

The newly-appointed Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, attended by the Vicar-General, was, on Thursday (last week), enthroned at Cloyne with the usual ceremonies.

Among the recent arrests in Dublin are two American sympathisers.

A seizure of a few fire-arms has been made at Birkenhead.

On Saturday last, Michael Hanley was executed for the murder of Michael M'Namara, in front of Ennis Gaol.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John S. Saunders, Esq., to be Clerk of the Circuits and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, and George Botsford, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the province of New Brunswick.

A vessel, arrived in the Thames from Odessa, has brought, as a portion of her cargo, 8517 balls and shells, consigned to order.

A seizure of pikes was made at Manchester on Saturday, by the police, at a place where the manufacturers had taken them to be ground. It is believed that they were not intended for a local market, but were destined for Ireland. The two men in whose possession they were found were set at liberty on their own recognisances.

On Friday (last week), five of the splendid line of new docks in course of construction at the north end of Liverpool were formally opened for traffic by Mr. J. Bramley Moore, chairman of the dock trustees. The aggregate of the five docks opened yields a water area of between thirty and forty acres available for the accommodation of shipping. The other works, which will not be completed for a year or two, comprise the Wellington Dock, the Wellington Half-tide Basin, and the Sandon Dock and Basin.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Horatio J. Sprague as Consul at Gibraltar for the United States of America.

The referendary Dortu of Potsdam has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in a fortress, for having used insulting expressions with respect to the Prince of Prussia; amongst others, that of "ball-cartridge Prince," implying that the latter had given orders to fire on the people during the March revolution.

The projected rebellion of the Young Irelanders has been so promptly crushed, that it is very probable Lord Hardinge will return to England in the course of next month.

Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday, and on Wednesday his Excellency had another interview with his Lordship.

On Saturday, at an influential meeting of the Marylebone Parochial Committee, numbering about 1000 ratepayers, held in the Westmoreland Rooms, George-street, Manchester-square, a resolution was carried recommending that the Western Gas-light Company be admitted on the most liberal terms, not exceeding those of the contract with the Imperial Company.

According to the Zeitungshalle of the 5th, four cases of cholera have terminated fatally in the hospital of La Charité in Berlin. The epidemic is spreading in Galicia.

The Minister of War of the German Confederation, Von Schmerling, has again sent in a protest to the Sardinian Ambassador concerning the annoyance of the Sardinian fleet before Trieste. In this protest he says it is his last peaceful communication.

The prisons in Paris are so crowded, that fears have for some time been entertained lest an epidemic might be generated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Aram," "Esor," "Ab Initio," "C. J. C.," Skipton, and others.—The difficulty in Puttino's ingenious Problem, No. 236, from the Black Kt taking the Q R P at his second move, may be easily obviated, we believe, and the integrity of the position restored, by simply placing that Kt at Q R 2d, instead of Q R 3d.

"The Queen."—See the Notices to Correspondents in our last Number for the solution of No. 331.

"J. S. W."—Notwithstanding your very positive assertion to the contrary, we believe mate cannot possibly be effected in Mr. Müllerström's Problem, No. 232, under five moves. We suspect your mistake, like that of many others who have written to us in equally positive terms, arises from forgetfulness that on the advance of White's Q B P to B 4th, Black can take it in passing. The solution of Mr. Angas' Enigma is 1. R to B 2d; 2. K to Q 6th; 3. B to B 5th—Mate. The other shall be examined.

"Eapis."—In the position received, White mates at once by simply taking the K Kt P with his Bishop.

"D. C. L."—The Palamede began before the Chess-Players' Chronicle, but was discontinued for some time after La Bourdonnais' death. Of the latter there are eight volumes published.

"Sopraccitta."—"Leonardo," if we mistake not; but we have not a copy of "Salvio" at hand to refer to. Enigma 341 you have failed in, from having set it up incorrectly; the Kt should stand at Q sq.

"Bou Maza."—We shall have much pleasure in examining the novel stratagem alluded to, or any other of your construction upon which you have bestowed due time and attention. To avoid confusion, it will be well if you number your diagrams. At present it is impossible for us to tell which Problem you refer to in particular, as solvable in three moves. Puttino's Problem is corrected above, in our notice to "Aram," &c.

"A. Z."—Keep the Problem by you for a month, at least, then re-examine it again and again; if, after that, you detect no flaw, send it.

"R. T. P."—"Das Schach-oder König-Spiel" is the title of the Chess work written by Augustus, Duke of Brunswick. It was published at Leipzig in 1616.

"W. G." York.—They shall be reported on next week.

"J. H. N."—You are mistaken. The Problem is very clever and quite correct.

"Juvenis."—The Problem No. 236 is not by the celebrated Leonardo da Cutri, called, from his diminutive stature, "Il Puttino," but by a modern player who has adopted that title for distinction.

"Schachspieler."—We are not aware of any rule on the subject; but we think the understanding ought to be that the winner should exercise his own discretion as to publishing the game or games. Your solution is correct.

"S. H."—See our notice above to "Aram."

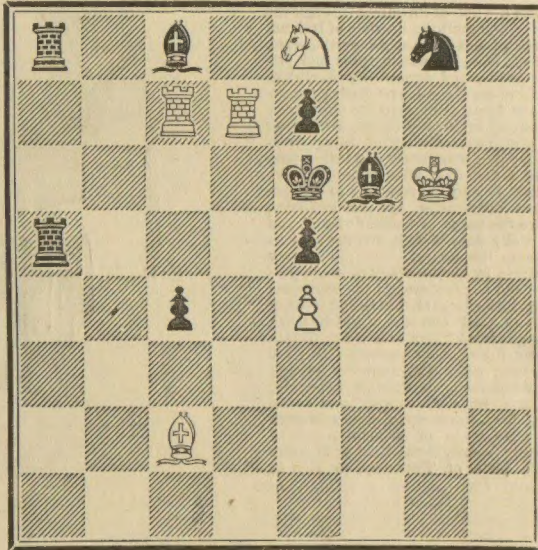
"Solutions by "Esor," "Ab Initio," "C. A. M. K.," "Tota," "J. W.," Wells; "F. R. S.," "Cantab," "J. T.," "N. M. C.," Norwich; "H. R. D.," "P. E. R.," "Sopraccitta," "Aram," "S. P. D.," "G. A. H.," "Z.," "C. E. R.," "W. L.," are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 236.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 7th	Kt, from K B sq, takes P (best)	4. Kt mates at Q B 5th, or Q B 7th; according to which Kt Black has played.	
2. Kt to Q R 6th	Kt to Q R sq (best)		
3. P to K Kt 4th	Q Kt is moved		

PROBLEM NO. 237.

By Mr. LAMBERT.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

Amsterdam to move.

The following fine game is extracted from a MS. collection preserved by the late Mr. C. Forth, a skilful and enthusiastic amateur, the greater part of which have never been published:—

Mr. Staunton gives Mr. C. Forth the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Before playing over this game, remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. C. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	20. Kt to Q 2d	K R to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th	21. Q R to K sq	B to his 3d
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	22. B takes B	K R takes B
4. P to Q 5th	P takes Q P	23. Kt to K 4th	K R to K 4th
5. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	24. Kt to K Kt 3d	K R to K 4th
6. K P takes P	K B to K 2d	25. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2d
7. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	26. R takes R	Kt takes R
8. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	27. Q to K 6th (ch) (c)	R to B 2d
9. Castles	B to K R 4th	28. Q takes Q	R takes Q
10. P to K R 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	29. Kt to B 5th	R to Q 2d
11. B to K 2d	B to K B 2d	30. R to K sq	Kt to Q 6th
12. K Kt to his 5th	R takes Kt	31. R to K 6th	P to K Kt 3d
13. Kt takes B	Kt takes B	32. Kt takes Q P	Kt to Q B 8th
14. B to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 4th	33. Kt to K 4th	R to Q sq
15. Q takes Kt	Q to her 2d	34. Kt takes P	Kt takes P
16. Q to K 2d	R to K B sq	35. Kt takes Q Kt P	R to Q Kt sq
17. P to Q Kt 3d	R to K B 6th (a)	36. Kt to R 5th	Kt to Q B 8th
18. Kt to K 4th	Q R to K B sq	37. P to Q 6th	K to B sq
19. B to Q Kt 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d (b)	38. P to Q B 5th	

And Black surrendered.

(a) The position is somewhat remarkable. If White had ventured to take the Rook boldly offered, he could not possibly have saved the game; e. g.—
(b) Again White dare not capture the Rook, since Black would take the Q R P; and then, by playing Kt to K B 5th, or to K R 5th, would win easily.
(c) Very well played. After the exchange of Queens which this move enables White force, he has the game all his own way.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 344.—By Mr. A. LUTLMAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2d	K at Q Kt 4th	Kt at Q B 5th	
R at K 4th	Ps at K B 3d, K 4th,	Ps at K B 5th and	
B at Q Kt 7th	Q R 2d and 4th	K 2d	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 345.—By an American Amateur.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 4th	K at Q R 7th	Kts at K sq and Q Ps at K 4th and Q	
B at Q 2d		R 3d	
		P at K 3th	

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 346.—By H. B. B., Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2d	K at his 4th	B at Q B 5th	
Q at K B 7th	Ps at K R 3d and 4th, and K 5th	Ps at Q Kt 4th and K R 2d	

White to play, and mate in five moves.



BALLINGARRY, AND DISTANT VIEW OF SLIEVENAMON.

THE INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

AFTER a week of travelling through the central and southern districts of Ireland, on railways, stage-coaches, posting-cars, and on foot; by public roads and private roads, and across the mountain tracts where there are no roads; following the flying columns of the military or advancing in front of them; overtaking the armed constabulary or being overtaken; like themilitary and police, pursuing a fact, and, after tedious travel, finding it only a rumour; in motion almost continually, by the hill-sides, where the heaps of black "culm," and the coaly faces of men, and the engines to pump the mines, show the colliery districts; by the meadows of green pastures and bog hay around the collieries; by the huts of broken thatch and crooked walls of mud and stone which stand beside crooked "lazy beds" of potatoes; around the wooded demesnes and their encircling walls, with pastures bearing cattle and sheep fat and fair to behold, sheltered by elms, limes, and noble oaks, the aristocracy of trees; through the wide plain of Kilkenny, rich in ripening wheat, and that still more fertile plain of Tipperary, so rich in

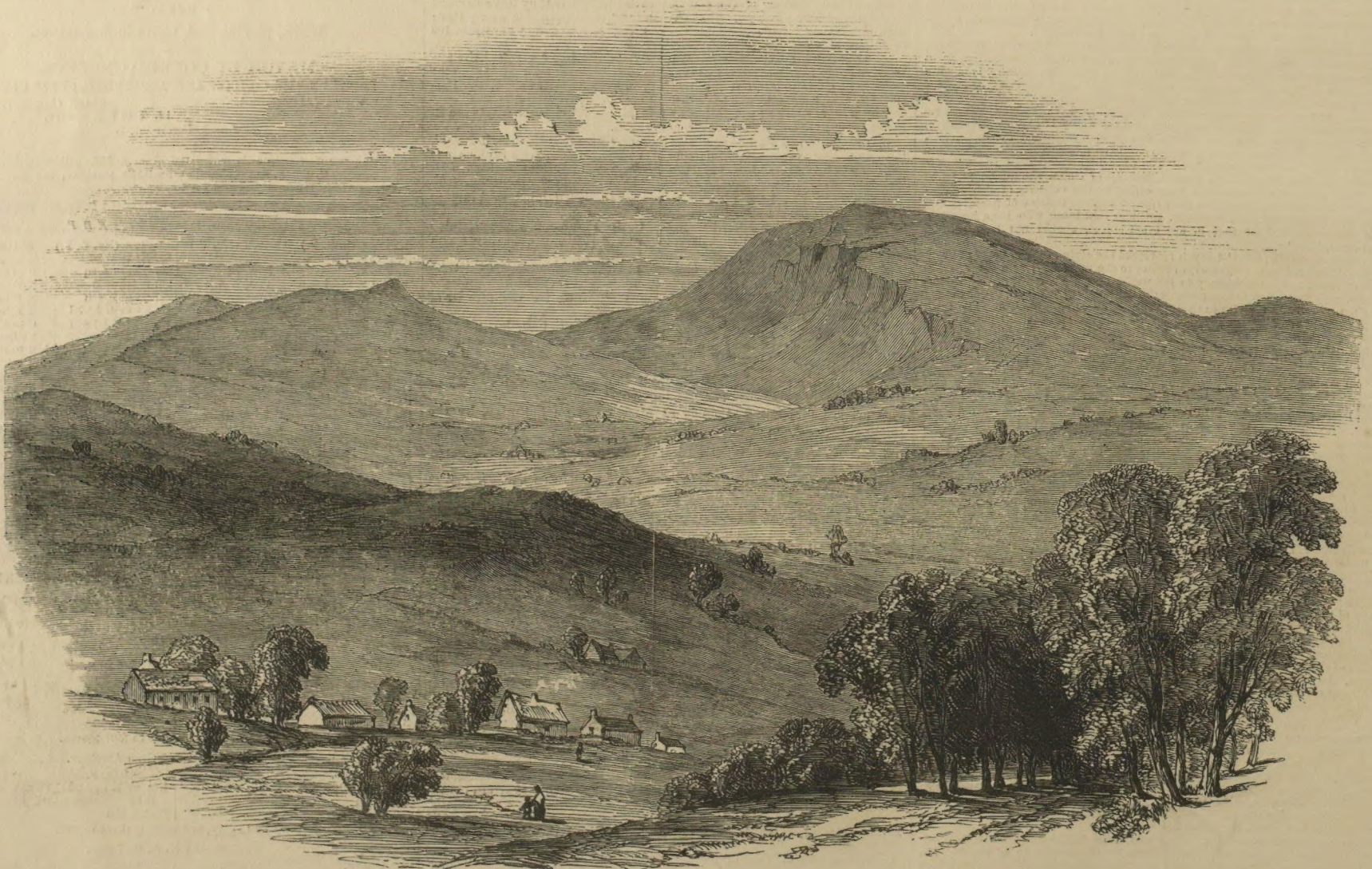


STREET IN BALLINGARRY.

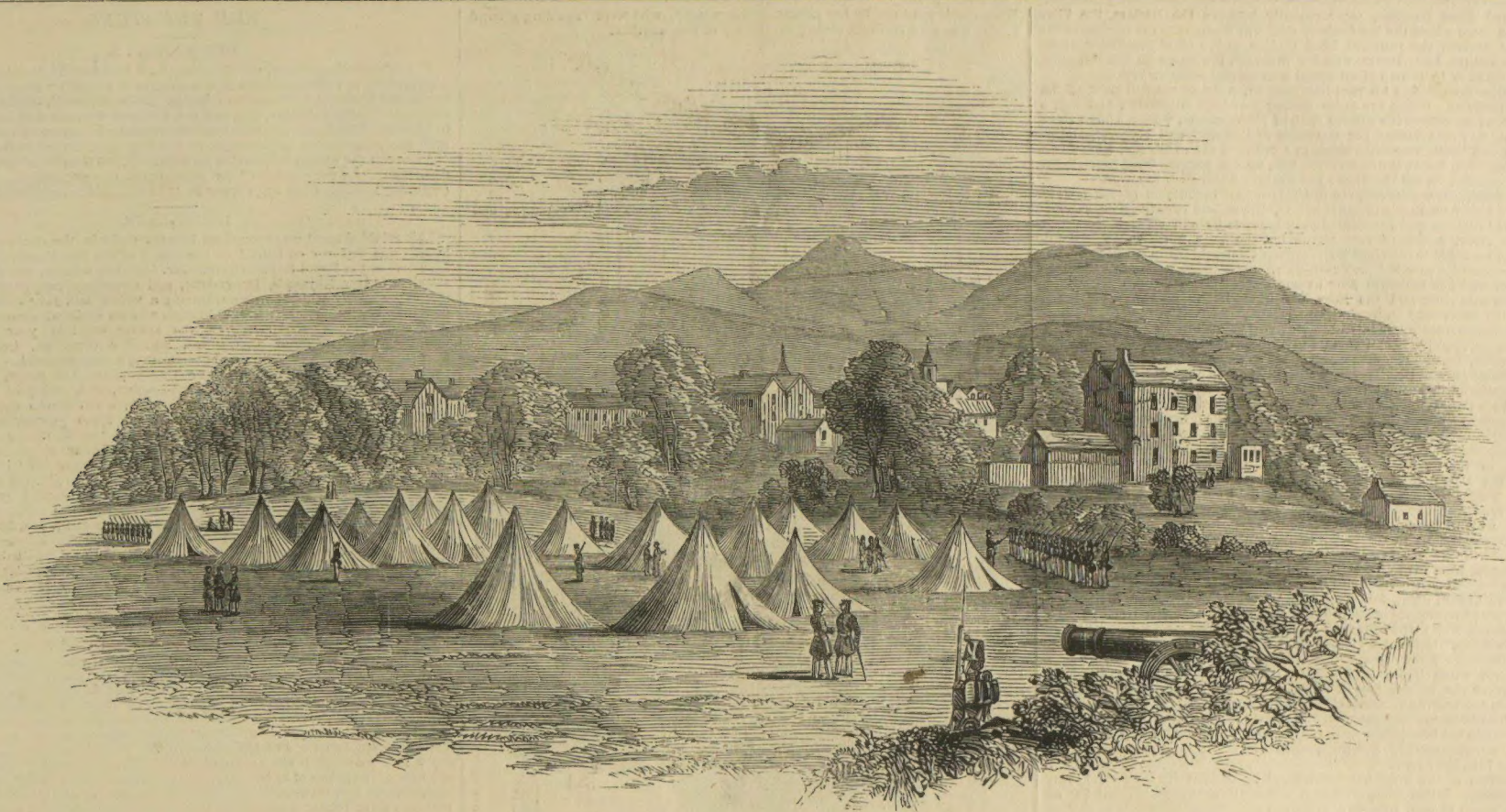
corn crops that custom names it the "Golden;" up the green acclivities of hills to their swarthy heads of heather; from whence, looking down on yellow wheat and white barley, the green of turnip fields, potatoes, clover, and un-ripe oats interwoven; the carpet of this fair portion of the earth bordered by the blue horizon, variegated with the shining rivulets and rivers, like silver amid the green and gold—all so lovely that you desire to dream and never wake to descend and see that those red lines of soldiers are real—that those dottings of dark constabulary are real—that every human habitation within sight and every human action is subject to martial law—that on that mountain side, amid corpses and furze, in presence of that scene, so fair that it may be the floor of Heaven, men are hunting men, and will kill them if they find them, just as surely as they would have been killed had the pursuers and pursued been reversed—after a week of travelling amid such scenes, in motion almost continually, I now sit down to relate some of my observations in detail; the Artist supplies scenic and incidental illustrations.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE INSURRECTION.

The traveller leaving Dublin, his face to the south-west, by way of Kildare

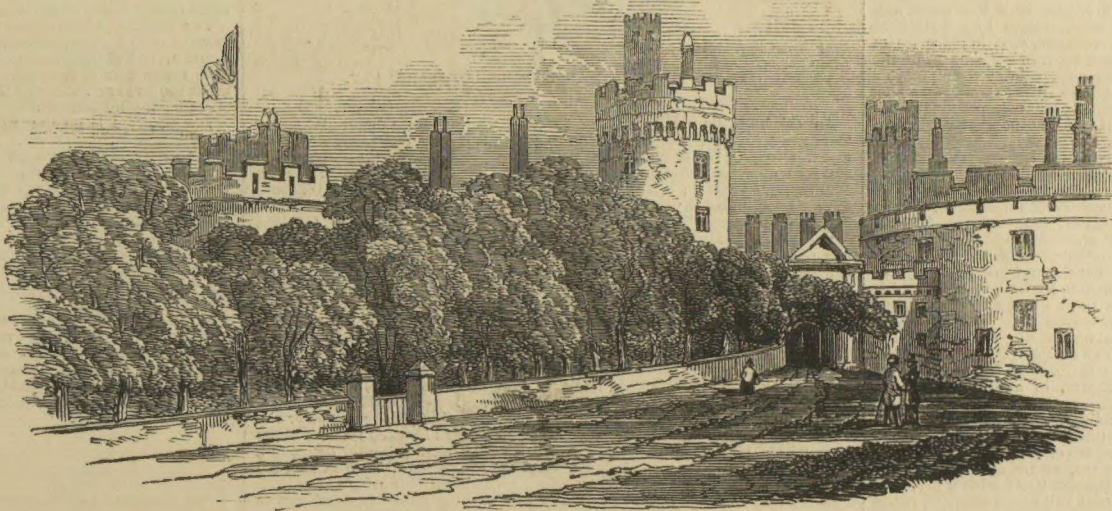


KEEPER MOUNTAIN, FROM KILLALOE, COUNTY TIPPERARY



ENCAMPMENT AT TIPPERARY

Carlow, and Kilkenny, to Limerick, has the districts which the insurgents have appeared in on his left hand. The country is generally a vast plain, whose sub-soil is limestone, bearing a rich soil of calcareous earth, that earth obedient to any system of agriculture, so kindly and generous that it yields crops where there is no system, even where there is hardly the appliance of labour. Occasionally the great limestone tract is intersected by hills of sandstone, having at their base, or in their vicinity, lesser elevations of clayey slate and other stones of the coal formation. In those latter districts there is little tillage. The soil is a retentive clay. The people keep cows and make butter for market, their farms measuring from 20 to 60 Irish acres (20 acres, Irish, are equal to 32 acres 23 perches, 14½ yards, English). They also breed horned cattle and horses, and grow oats and potatoes, but no wheat and seldom any barley. Where the sand-stone formation is not too elevated, wheat is grown. On the limestone soil wheat is the prevailing crop. Widow McCormack's farm, consisting of 30 Irish acres, in and around whose house the insurrectionary conflict occurred on Saturday, the 29th of July, is one of those situated on the clayey slate stratum, its crops being oats and potatoes only, with meadow hay and pasturage. Slievenamon Mountain, the name of which has become familiar to the public



KILKENNY CASTLE THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

within these two weeks, is sandstone. If we start from Kilkenny—which is seventy-two miles south-west from Dublin—and proceed southward, we advance between lofty thorn hedgerows, behind which fields of ripening wheat are seen, equal to four or five quarters per acre—some more: some of the wheat in that district is equal to the best in Middlesex.

At the distance of ten miles, the ground gradually rising, and gradually declining in fertility, we reach Callan, a town containing, with its parish, about 3000 inhabitants, occupying the acclivities on each side of the King rivulet. From this town Mr. Trant and fifty constabulary marched, on the morning of the 29th July, towards Ballingarry, nine miles westward, to attempt the apprehension of Mr. Smith O'Brien—of which more hereafter.

Proceeding southward from Callan, we gradually ascend towards Slievenamon, which rises 2362 feet above the level of the sea. We have already passed within sight of, or near to, several seats of gentlemen and noblemen. At Kilkenny we left the Castle, noble residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. We have Desert-park on our right, where some of the finest oak timber in the kingdom grows. There are remnants of ancient monasteries and castles; and almost every elevation has its tradition of battles fought in times long gone between the



CHURCH SERVICE IN THE CAMP AT TURTELLA, NEAR THURLES.

O'Callons and other families; more recently between the Butlers, the Fitzgeralds, and those whom the incidents of civil war brought to the surface of the tumult. At present the youthful Lord Clifden is the chief proprietor about Callon: his mother, Lady Dover, who has managed the estate in his minority, is kindly spoken of by people of all social degrees and religious creeds.

At four miles from Callon we pass Garryricken, a large wooded park of the Marquis of Ormond. Going five miles farther we reach Kilamery; and half a mile farther, as we ascend the eastern limb of Slievenamon, we see a large stone on the wayside, which marks the boundary of Kilkenny and Tipperary. Upward we go, and reach Nine-mile-house in a gullet of the mountain, where is a police-station. Mr. Smith O'Brien visited this, on his passage from Carrick-on-Suir to Ballingarry, on the 22d July; but the police had been removed.

We now, with faces southward, see the blue-topped mountains of the county of Waterford before us, at the distance of ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, extending in a bold line from east to west. Lying between us and them is the valley of the Suir river, a soil of rare virtue for the growth of wheat. Fourteen miles by an angle to the right is the town of Clonmel. By an angle to the left at about the same distance is Carrick-on-Suir. Proceeding onward to the left, past Carrick, with the beautiful Suir as our companion, we reach Waterford, near to which that river and the Nore, which we left at Kilkenny, and the Barrow, which we crossed on leaving the railway at Bagnalstown, below Carlow, unite, and become one. As we intend to visit Waterford when interesting events are less pressing elsewhere, and to ascend the Suir by Carrick, Clonmel, and Cahir to Thurles, by which course we shall have the bold Slievenamon on our right, I shall at present recal my pen to the north of that isolated highland, and proceed westward, keeping it on our left.

Starting from Callon, by the road which Mr. Trant took with his party of constables, we pass through eight miles of fine country, upon four or five miles of which the style of agriculture, the full-cared wheat, and the rich grazing meadows, bespotted with gigantic trees, are equal to the finest parts of England. The centre of this well-cultivated district is Harly Park, the seat of Mr. Poe. We are now in Tipperary. The next two miles carry us upward to poorer soils and crops, and land us in the hill-side village of Ballingarry. The houses are about two hundred in number, reckoning the hovels which squat by the wayside, and form a ragged suburb. The village forms the letter L. It is, compared with some villages, a smart place, many of the houses being two-storied, and nearly all rough-cast with plaster. Viewed from the angle of L, the street is seen in which Smith O'Brien marched the people of the parish and neighbourhood in military order, on the evening of the 24th of July, to the fair green to review them. Up that street Mr. Trant proceeded with his party towards Boulagh Common, at twelve o'clock, on the memorable 29th; and in one of the houses above that bearing the sign of the "New Shop," General McDonald had his quarters, when the military poured into Ballingarry the day after, and filled it to overflowing.

Standing 200 yards higher up the road than the street reaches, we have another view of the village (see View); the large Catholic Chapel, with its isolated tower, tall and thin, much older than the chapel; and in the distance, five or six miles from us, Slievenamon. In a field to our right where we now stand, and somewhat behind us, is the fair green on which, when visited by us, was the encampment of 350 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers of the 75th Regiment.

As a specimen of the duty now performed by soldiers in Ireland, I may refer to this party. When we saw them it was a wet evening, and, but for an occasional glimpse of sun, had been a wet day. They came to Ballingarry at eleven o'clock the previous night. They had just pitched their tents at Callon, when the route came to march for Ballingarry. They had then come from Kilkenny; their tents were only up a night there when ordered to Callon. They had barely done more than pitch their tents at Dublin when ordered to Kilkenny. Such, glancing backward, had been their movements. Major de Lancey kindly conducted us through the encampment. The assistant surgeon was at work with a pick and shovel, making a trench round his tent to carry off the water. Noncommissioned officers and privates were doing the same service to their tents. Sixty were on guard, the sentries standing out by the sides of the corn-fields where the view was open, in the rain. Some were seeking the uncertain shelter of a low stone wall to boil their camp kettles. All, officers and men, though in the state in which they would pass the night, were in such readiness, that in the space of twelve minutes they could strike their tents, pack up, turn out, and be on the line of march. Most of the soldiers were taking advantage of their probable stay for the night to wash their linen. The officers, though obliged to help themselves in most things, had not yet begun to wash their own linen; but the want of that necessary article was spoken of as one of the most unpleasant circumstances of the rapid movements from place to place.

Passing out of Ballingarry, by the road northward, keeping the Catholic chapel on our right and the encampment on our left, and so turning our backs upon Slievenamon, we had a country chequered with fields of meadow grass, oats, and potatoes, rising to a boundary of three miles, beyond which the view did not extend. Five miles from us, westward, was Mullinahone, a small town, to which Smith O'Brien proceeded with his followers, soon after coming into this district from Carrick-on-Suir. There he summoned a party of constabulary to surrender their arms; but they refused. No violence was offered to them. O'Brien moved variously from the 24th to the 29th, between Ballingarry, Mullinahone, Killanoul, and those coal-pits which we now see on Boulagh Common, a mile distant on our left hand.

At two miles north of Ballingarry we arrive at a point where we may either turn sharply to the right eastward, by a road which for the space of half a mile leads up an acclivity between two banks of bushy furze, or we may continue towards the coal-pits, which we see, a mile distant, in a bend of the hill north-west.

On Saturday forenoon, July 29, the party of police, numbering fifty men, under Sub-Inspector Trant, from Callon, arrived at this point, intending to proceed to the coal-pits; but the formidable appearance of 400 or 500 men, mostly armed with some kind of weapon, and half as many women, or more, who accompanied and urged them to violence against the constables, caused the latter to retreat by the up-hill road eastward. Having passed over half a mile of space, rising at every step, and seeing nothing of a party of constables from Kilkenny, whom they expected there; as little of a party from Cashel, whose presence was also probable; and being hard pressed by the advancing multitude, they struck to the right hand out of the furze road, over some small enclosures of rushy pasturage, across two or three ditches, up an ascent rather steep for about eighty yards, and reached the stone wall which surrounds the farm-house and farm offices of Farrinrory. This is part of the estate of Mr. Sullivan, M.P. for Kilkenny, and is occupied by Mrs. McCormack, a widow. Turning round at this wall, with a view to face the advancing multitude and keep them off, the constables saw the people close behind. Mr. Trant was on horseback up to this point, but now dismounted, and throwing the reins over his horse's neck, left it, and ordered his men to get into Mrs. McCormack's house, and close the door. This they did.

THE BATTLE OF FARRINRORY.

Mrs. McCormack has seven children, the eldest a girl twelve years old. Two of them were at school near to where the mob of people were assembled before they began their pursuit of the police. The mother went to bring her children home, and had not arrived with them when the police came to the house. At that time the other five children were at home together. "We all set up a cry when the police came in," said the girl to me; "but they told us to be quiet, and then we were quiet, and sat round the kitchen fire. Little Maggy—she is only two years and a half old, poor dear—crept close down between Wat and me, and put her head in my lap and said, 'Katty, will they kill us?' And Ellen, she's four years old, and Johnny, that's next to her, they held by me and Wat too. We said nothing after the police told us to hold our peace, till we heard the people outside break the glass of the kitchen window with stones, and shoot a ball through the shutters. The ball struck the chimney close above where the cat was asleep, and knocked down the soot, and she jumped down and ran, and we never saw her for three days. The mare and foal, and cows and calves, all ran about as if mad. Oh, sure the guns went off like thunder itself inside the house and outside; and I screamed, and Wat screamed; and Johnny, and Ellen, and Maggy—they cried to me and Wat not to let them be killed; and we ran into the hall, at the foot of the stairs, just behind the front door. The constables had broken into mamma's room, and her feather bed and mattress were put against the front door; and we stood in the hall and screamed, for the guns inside and out were like thunder; and one of the constables took us and shoved us among the culm under the stairs, and bade us lie back and lie quiet, and we lay there amongst it all till it was over—Maggy on my lap, asleep. You can see where one bullet came through the door, close to where the man stood beside us to fire out behind. Sure, every time he fired out the flash of his gun made all the place we lay in light; and when he went to load, he turned the one end of it down again 'my foot'."

Such were the experiences of some of those who were parties to this first act of the Irish insurrection. "We used always to say, and my aunts and my mother and grandfather would be asking," added the girl, "where would the war begin? But we never thought, of all places in Ireland, it would be at our house it would begin."

We present two views of Farrinrory. The first is taken from the south-west corner of the potato garden, which shows an angle of the stable and the cow-house, upon which Smith O'Brien climbed to take observations of the back of the farm-house. This incident occurred before the firing. At a subsequent period a double-barrelled gun was frequently fired from this angle of the roof, directed against the upper window and the back door. (See the front page of this number.)

The front view, from the east, represents a period of time subsequent to that of Smith O'Brien taking his observations from the roof of the outhouses, but previous to the commencement of the firing. He descended from the roof, advanced inside of the garden wall, which is within six feet of the end of the dwelling-house, until he reached the small garden gate. Here he was under cover of the wall, when Mrs. McCormack arrived at her house, and sought admittance, but was refused by the police within. Seeing him there, and excessively alarmed for her children inside, she begged him to go and speak to the people to go away. This he refused to do. Next she implored him to go and speak to the police, which he did not refuse. She accompanied him to the nearest front window. The window was open at top, but barricaded below. He put his foot on the sill and stood up to speak to the constables inside, while Mrs. McCormack stood by. (See the engraving) Mr. Trant, who commanded, was at the time up-stairs, and did not know until the action was over that Mr. O'Brien had offered any communication. Nor did Mrs. McCormack or any of the constables hear what his communication was. At the moment of his rising on the sill, the people outside threw stones, and some fired guns at the other windows, upon which the constables fired upon them. This, it is important to remark, was the beginning. Mr. O'Brien left the window, and again took cover under the wall close beside the garden gate. Mrs.

M'Cormack went out by her garden. The women, who were crowding around now ran in all directions, falling on the top of one another.



O'BRIEN SHAKING HANDS WITH CONSTABULARY.

An old lime-kiln was soon filled by those who sought refuge. Wherever there was a hollow the people rolled into it to get under cover. Mrs. McCormack, in making her escape towards her father's house from the front of her own, came upon a well-dressed young man who had just been shot in the leg. He was quite a youth; and it is now supposed that he was not one of O'Brien's immediate staff, but a young man who had arrived from Dublin on a mission to the Chief within half-an-hour of the time when he was shot. On Mrs. McCormack returning from her father's house, about an hour afterwards, he had disappeared, being carried to a place of retreat by the peasantry. It was generally understood that on Saturday, the 5th of August, a young stranger, whom nobody knew, died of his wounds in one of those hiding-places—probably the same person.

Of those who lay under cover behind the front wall, with a miscellaneous assortment of pikes, pitchforks, spades, shovels, scythes, reaping-hooks, blunderbuses, fowling-pieces, and pistols, several were wounded, and one named Walsh, struggling with others to get under shelter of the wall from the fire of the constabulary at the windows, was pressed by the crowd in front of the gate, where, being exposed, he was instantly shot dead.

A man named M'Bride was left standing at the end of the house under the window, when all the rest had disappeared. So long as he stood there, a bullet from within could not touch him. Fearing to be taken prisoner, he made a spring to the top of the wall, helping himself up by a post, but was shot the same instant, and fell on the other side dead. (See front engraving.)

In all, the police fired 250 cartridges; and as they were cautioned not to waste one, as they had no spare ammunition, and knew not how long the action might last, and as in most cases they had a fair mark at their enemy, while sheltered themselves, it is presumed that a considerable number of persons must have been killed or wounded. None of the police were touched. It is a question if 500 of the best disciplined soldiers would have taken that house from 50 well armed men within an hour, without artillery or engineering implements. The wonder is, not that 500 peasantry, wretchedly armed and undisciplined, did not take the house from the police, but that they had the daring hardihood to attempt it. Whatever the measure of their folly and crime, the courage of all who were in arms there is unquestionable. The story of Smith O'Brien creeping away among the cabbages is only a story. He could not have crept among cabbages without exposing himself openly to be shot. He retreated under cover of the wall, as he had advanced. In the eye of any military man, his positions and conduct were censurable for their indiscreet daring.

Throughout this lamentable movement this infatuated man has evinced a remarkable absence of care for himself. It can serve no good purpose to misrepresent the facts. The Irish are not cowards, and they know it. Cowards would not commit the personal follies and political crimes they are now involved in. They failed, because, with such arms as theirs, they must fail; and because no arms can make an undisciplined rabble, let their enthusiasm be what it may, formidable against soldiers or the armed constabulary, who are at once trained and bound to rigid obedience.

Nor is it correct to say that the insurrection was suppressed by the police. The Irish constabulary are not a police; they are the most formidable troops, in equipment, drill, physical ability, experience, and self-reliance, in her Majesty's service. This is the general opinion of all experienced military men who know them.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

When the engagement ended by the retreat of the miscellaneous pikemen, spademen, scythemen, and carriers of blunderbuses, the constables went earnestly to work to barricade the house, not knowing how long they might be detained there. For this end, every interior door was pulled from its place; presses, bedsteads, bedding, the shelving of the dairy, chairs, forms, tables, tubs, every moveable article, was piled against doors and windows. Portholes, to see through, and fire out of, were made through the walls. The milk and cream, of which a goodly quantity was in the dairy, all the oatmeal-bread, and other food which could be found, were carried to the upper floors, in case of a siege, and the possible entrance of the besiegers below. Parched by biting off the ends of their cartridges, the men drank milk and cream, and became more thirsty; upon which Mr. Trant had it mixed with water. (See third engraving on front page.)

While this was going on, a constable from Kilkenny, in plain clothes, named Carrol, accompanied by a priest who had conducted him through the angry mob of peasantry, brought a note to Mr. Trant, which should have been delivered to him at Ballingarry before he encountered the mob: it conveyed the intimation that no assistance could be sent him on that day from Kilkenny. Carrol had been met by Smith O'Brien and questioned, and but for him would have been killed by the people. It was at the suggestion of O'Brien that the priest undertook to conduct him to Farrinrory.

It seems that O'Brien had at this time resolved to give himself up and abandon the insurrection as hopeless; but was urged by some of his followers, who had been employed as scouts, to move westward, where all the people were alleged to be ready to join him, and better armed than at this place. For this end he mounted Carrol's horse, and made his appearance in several villages within a brief period of time, endeavouring to rally those who had fled, and rouse those who on previous days had promised to gather around, and fight or die with him, but all in vain. When it was only a promise, the enthusiasm was unbounded. When he ran or rode across the country, through night and through day, calling on club leaders to redeem their engagements, and bring their thousands of armed men to his standard, they shrunk back, and advised that the war should begin somewhere else.

At Waterford he was told that Carrick-on-Suir was the place to begin; at Carrick he was told that they would fight there if the men on the hills would begin first. To the hills he went, and, rapid and incessant in his movements, he visited the villages of more than twenty large parishes, collecting the people, and receiving their adhesion. Still, when the time for action came, all of them wanted him and the beginning to be somewhere else.

A party of constables from Cashel encountered the disorderly mob on its retreat from Farrinrory, and exchanged shots with it. This party proceeded to the farm-house, where, finding Mr. Trant and his men barricaded, they united with them in effecting a retreat.

(Continued on page 92.)

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The subscription season, which commenced February 19, terminated on Saturday, August 5, with the fourth representation of Bellini's "Puritani." After the opera, the National Anthem was sung by Mdle. Cruvelli, Mdle. Vera, Signor Gardoni, Coletti, Lablache, &c., and was received with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. The house on such occasions exhibits an extraordinary *coup d'œil*—such an one as cannot be witnessed now in any other capital in the world.

Although the season terminated on Saturday, the theatre re-opened on Thursday, with "La Sonnambula" for some extra representations. This evening (Saturday) Mdle. Lind will appear in "La Figlia del Reggimento."

DRURY-LANE.

This establishment was opened on Monday night in the cause of charity. A benefit was got up on behalf of the family of the late Mdme. Giubilei, by the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Giubilei, a basso, was for many years attached to Her Majesty's, Drury-lane, and Covent-garden Theatres. He died of a long and lingering complaint, leaving a widow and four children. Mdme. Giubilei, known better as Mdme. Proche, was an eminent danseuse at the Italian and English theatres. In the spring of this year symptoms of consumption manifested themselves, and her condition, from being unable to exercise her calling, became much embarrassed. It was then that Messrs. Delafield and Webster kindly placed her name, in April last, on the list of engagements at Covent-Garden, at a salary of £6 per week, which was received by her until her decease, a few weeks since. Not confining themselves to this generous action, these gentlemen offered the resources of the Royal Italian Opera for the benefit of the children, and the great artistes of that theatre, with a similar spirit, afforded their gratuitous aid. The result was a brilliant performance of "Lucia," and the first act of "Norma," with the duo "Dunque io son," from "Il Barbiere," sung by Viardot and Tagliafico; and a *divertissement*, danced by Lucile Grahn and M. Gontier. Our English tenor, Sims Reeves, also generously came forward, and sang *Edgar* in "Lucia," with Madame Castellan, Madame Bellini, Corradi-Setti, Soldi, and Tagliafico in the other parts. Reeves was received with cheering, which lasted several minutes. He was recalled with Madame Castellan five or six times. The reception of Grisi in *Norma* was tremendous; and Corbari, Salvi, and Marini were also warmly greeted. Lucas conducted with great ability. The house was a complete overflow.

VAUXHALL.

Madame Marie Macarte, an *débutante* from the United States, has made her first appearance in England at the above Gardens, with decided success. The lady has enjoyed a great reputation in America, and most deservedly so; she is one of the most daring—but, withal, graceful—riders that we have lately seen. To a very attractive appearance, she adds great power of expression and most graceful pantomime, and she is as successful in portraying the passions as in leaping through a paper hoop—types of two different schools of equestrianism. The bones and boots of Pell and Juba are still in full action: it is difficult to say which movements are the most rapid. The legendary "Vauxhall slices" are now only spoken of as bygones, all the plates of ham being substantial and opaque facts, and we even think the chickens are of an improved breed. The rockets excite louder admiration than ever, and the band makes the veriest idlers dance. So that the Royal property is flourishing, and the Railway brings crowds of visitors every evening from "Waterloo;" whilst the illuminations of the orchestra form the great excitement of the passengers coming from the country by the evening up trains.

NEARLY all the *al fresco* entertainments are doing very well. The SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are literally crammed on favourable evenings, and CREMORNE enjoys similar popularity. It is wonderful, at the same time, to see the boats going from Blackwall for ROSHERVILLE; and impossible to guess where all the visitors can lay their heads who crowd thither. Cheap fares and rapid transit make Rosherville quite a metropolitan resort.

The Theatres, which closed lately for dramatic performances, are still putting forward mixed entertainments. M. Houdin continues to conjure at the St. James's, and M. Hertmann is at the PRINCESS'. Of both these professors we have before written in detail. A tiny company of musicians and dancers have taken the STRAND: amongst them are the Lockwood children, whose performances on the harp are remarkably clever.

The OLYMPIC is holding up its head again, and the houses have been very good, improving each night. A new drama, in two acts, called the "Magician," by Mr. Shirley Brooks, will be produced on Monday. It is of the romantic historical school, the epoch taken being that of the terrible "Sicilian Vespers." Mr. Emery has been engaged for the principal character; and great pains have been taken in getting it up. The massacre will, of course, be a feature in the situations.

The last nights of the present arrangements at the HAYMARKET with the Adelphi company are announced. "Valentine and Orson," as played at the Lyceum, has been revived by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, at the MAYLEBONE; and the "Flowers of the Forest" has been produced at the SURREY, for Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Mr. Brough's burlesque was produced with great success at the Liverpool AMPHITHEATRE on Monday evening. It is founded on Shakspeare's "Tempest," and the jokes and local allusions that it contained were received with roars of laughter and applause. It has been beautifully put upon the stage. The production of a successful original piece, and that piece a burlesque, in a provincial theatre, is worthy to be chronicled.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH NINTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We have received the programme of the forthcoming meeting. There will be three morning and three evening performances, all given in St. Andrew's Hall. The chorus will consist of 270 voices, and the band of 130 performers. Mr. H. Blagrove will be leader; and among the executants are Thomas, Watts, Wagstaff, Hill, Lindley, Lucas, Howell, Flower, Card, G. Cooke, Malsch, Lazarus, Maycock, Baumann, Godfrey, Jarrett, Rae, Harper, Irwin, Smithies, Prosperé, Chipp, &c. Mr. Harcourt will be the organist. The musical director and conductor is Benedict, who held the same post at the last festival. The principal vocal performers are Mdme. Pauline Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, and Mdle. Alboni, Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, H. Phillips, H. Whitworth, and Signor Lablache. On Wednesday morning Spohr's "Christian's Prayer" and Haydon's "Creation" will be performed, with airs by Viardot, Alboni, Lablache, and Sims Reeves. On the second morning Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be done, Viardot and Castellan, and the Misses Williams, Lockey, Sims Reeves, Phillips, and Whitworth, singing the *solos*. On the third and last morning Mozart's "David de Penitente" and Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be executed. For the concerts there will be much variety and novelty, comprising the best pieces from Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" and "Clemenza di Tito," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and Wallace's National Anthem "Oh preserve and bless the Queen," will be performed. Alboni, Viardot, and Lablache sing their favourite pieces; and Viardot and Castellan will give Benedict's brilliant duo "The ties of Friendship," the finale to his opera of the "Crusaders." The programme has been very judiciously selected; it displays great variety and novelty, and is well calculated to bring into play the distinguished talents engaged for the festival.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We have received satisfactory accounts of the progress of this meeting, which will commence on the 5th of September. The subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund, to reduce the liability of the stewards, is progressing, although we regret to observe that *Berrow's Worcester Journal* has occasion to complain of the supineness of the citizens in the matter, since they must derive considerable benefit from a prosperous festival. These meetings of the Three Choirs in the cause of charity have existed for upwards of a century, and have done much for the progress of art in this country.

TOURS IN THE PROVINCES.—Mr. Beale has organized his tours, to commence after the close of the Italian Opera season. He has engaged Grisi, Mdle. Vera, Mario, Signor Ciabatta, and Tagliafico, to perform in operas in Dublin, on the 29th inst., for two weeks, after which these *artistes* are to sing at concerts. Benedict is the conductor. Alboni, Mdle. Corbari, Signor Salvi, with Mr. Osborne as accompanist, will commence a series of concerts at Brighton on the 25th, Ryde the 26th, Manchester the 28th, Liverpool the 29th, Carlisle the 30th, Edinburgh the 31st, and Glasgow the 1st of September. On the 5th of September, Alboni, Castellan, and Lablache will sing at the Worcester Festival, and remain there the week. On the 12th of September these *artistes* go to the Norwich Festival. The tour of Mdle. Lind, with M. Roger and F. Lablache, and Balfé as conductor, begins the first week in September.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—A very graceful and well-merited compliment is about to be paid to Mr. Delafield, the lessee of Covent-Garden Theatre. The *artistes* of the establishment, in acknowledgment of the exertions and sacrifices made by Mr. Delafield to uphold the lyric drama, have offered to devote their services for a complimentary benefit to that gentleman, and Monday next has been fixed for that purpose. Rossini's "Donna del Lago," with Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, Marini, Lavia, Rovere, Tagliafico, Polonini, Corradi-Setti, Soldi, Mei, and Marini, will be presented. After which Viardot and Tamburini will sing their popular comic duo from "La Prova d'un Opera Seria." The last act of Donizetti's "Favorita," with its splendid *mise en scène*, sung by Grisi, Mario, and Marini, will follow; and the programme will terminate with a *divertissement*, introducing all the dancers of the establishment. In addition to this demonstration of good feeling on the part of the *artistes*, the leading subscribers and patrons of the Royal Italian Opera have signified their intention to retain their boxes and stalls for the occasion.

ROBERT-HOUDIN will give his farewell Séance Fantastique at the St. James's Theatre on Monday morning next. All who have not yet seen his astounding delusions, and also his original scientific experiments, should by all means avail themselves of this "the last" opportunity.

THE "JUNO" STEAM-SHIP.—The Australian papers mention, as an illustration of the increasing intercourse afforded to the inhabitants of the three colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, by the regular steam communication now opened by means of the *Juno*, that on her last trip (March 24) she conveyed 300 passengers to and from the various ports of the southern seaboard.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl GRANVILLE, the Rum Duties Bill was read a second time, after a few remarks from the Duke of ARGYLL and Lord MONTAGUE. The Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Some other Bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock. The Registering Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill, and the Marriage (Scotland) Bill were read a second time, after some discussion. The Insolvent Debtors Court Bill was read a third time and passed. The Exchange of Advowsons in the Counties of Warwick and Stafford Bill was read a second time. At three the House adjourned to five o'clock. At the resumed sitting—MEDIATION IN NORTH ITALY.—Mr. P. HOWARD asked the Foreign Minister whether the British Government intended, either singly or in concert with her Majesty's allies, to mediate between Sardinia and Austria, for the pacification of the north of Italy?—Lord PALMERSTON replied: Her Majesty's Government is deeply sensible of the great importance of putting an end to the unfortunate state of things in the north of Italy. I may assure the House that the desire of terminating, in an amicable manner, the existing differences, is equally shared by the Government of France. Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, about to engage, I may say are already engaged, with France, by an amicable negotiation, to bring this warfare to an end.—This announcement was hailed with loud cheers from all parts of the House.

To a question from Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord Palmerston replied that the Admiral of the station had received orders to send a ship of war to protect British subjects and property at Hayti. A vessel had already been sent from Jamaica. EMIGRATION.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated, in answer to Lord ASHLEY, that the Government would be happy to assist in spreading information on the subject of emigration, but could grant no further funds in aid thereof.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the motion of Lord MORPETH, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the amendments made by the Lords in the Public Health Bill.

Some of the amendments made by the Lords were agreed to, and others dissented from, after a long discussion.

REVISION OF TAXATION.

On the motion to go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. EWART moved, as an amendment, that it is expedient that there be a revision of our present system of taxation, especially with the view to extend the commerce of the country, and to increase the employment and comforts of the people.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, and after a few observations from Mr. HUME, Dr. BOWRING, and Mr. COBDEN, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. HUME objected to go into Committee of Supply to vote the navy estimates until the evidence taken before the Committee should be in the hands of members.

After some remarks from Captain CORRIE, Mr. COBDEN, and Dr. BOWRING, Lord J. RUSSELL said, as it was then twelve o'clock, he would not persist, but would consent to adjourn the debate.

The debate was thereupon adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Canada Government Bill passed through committee.

The Payment of Debts out of Real Estates Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was committed *pro forma*, in order to be amended.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SICILY.

Lord STANLEY moved for papers connected with the election of a Sovereign for the island of Sicily. In doing so the noble Lord put several questions to the Government respecting their conduct in regard to the Two Sicilies—asking them, *inter alia*, whether they had interfered in the internal affairs of Sicily, as regarded its choice of a Constitution or a Sovereign—and whether instructions had been sent to Admiral Parker to interfere with any expedition contemplated by the Neapolitan Government against the Sicilian insurgents.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE exonerated the Government from all participation, direct or otherwise, in the separation which had taken place between Sicily and Naples. When it became evident that the Two Sicilies could no longer remain united, her Majesty's Government had advised the Sicilians to choose a Neapolitan Prince for their Sovereign. This advice was accompanied neither by conditions nor threats, nor by anything having the semblance of a threat. The advice was not taken; and it was next recommended that the monarch chosen should be selected from among some one of the royal families of Italy. Looking back at their whole course, as regarded the affairs of the Two Sicilies, the Government had no reason to regret the conduct which they had pursued.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had just received a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, stating that Mr. Smith O'Brien, a member of the House, had been arrested, and was now in custody on a charge of high treason.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, the Canada Government Bill, and the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The reports on the Churches Bill, on the Proclamations on Fines (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, and on the Poor-law Union Charges Bill were brought up and received.

The Westminster Improvement Bill was then read a second time.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Poor-Law Union District Schools Bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved as an amendment that the Bill be committed that day three months. The debate thereupon was, after a short discussion, adjourned till Thursday next.

At three o'clock the sitting was suspended till five. At that hour the House re-assembled.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the suspension of the standing orders with regard to the Wednesday sittings, with a view to the House, for the remainder of the session, meeting on Wednesdays at twelve o'clock, and sitting from that hour till three o'clock, the sitting to be then suspended till five, at which hour the House should re-assemble for the purpose of going into Committee of Supply.

Colonel SIBTHORP was of opinion that the House would do better to revert to the salutary old practice of making Wednesday a regular holiday, and protested against the innovations which had recently been introduced with regard to that day, and particularly that now contemplated by Lord John Russell in proposing to take the estimates on Wednesday evening.

Mr. BROTHERTON trusted that the noble Lord did not intend to abandon the Wednesday morning sittings for future sessions.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that he had no such intention, his motion having reference only to the remainder of the present session.

After a few words from Mr. HUME, the motion was agreed to.

LEGACY DUTIES.—Mr. RAPHAEL then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt from the legacy duties all charitable bequests, not to private individuals, but to public bodies.—Lord R. GROSVENOR seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER appreciated the motives which had induced the hon. gentleman to submit his motion to the House, but declined assenting to it, for the stereotyped reason of the present state of the finances.—Leave was ultimately given to bring in the Bill, on the distinct understanding that the Government did not thereby pledge itself to its principle.

THE BALLOT.—DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

Mr. H. BERKELEY then moved the following resolution:—"That it is expedient, in the election for members to serve in Parliament, that the votes of the electors be taken by way of ballot." In support of this motion, the honourable gentleman adverted to the condition of the great majority of the electors of the country, with a view to show the necessity which existed for extending to them the protection which the ballot box would afford them.

Colonel P. THOMPSON seconded the motion.

After a few words from Mr. Fagan, Mr. P. Howard, Colonel Sibthorp, Lord D. Stuart, and Mr. Tancred,

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly stated the grounds upon which he would base the vote which he was about to give in opposition to the motion. He could not pretend that there was any novelty in the reasons which he would assign against it. In the first place, it would be inconsistent with the general practice of our institutions, in reference to which there was no instance in which secrecy was made the rule. He wished to preserve the open and free spirit of our English institutions. In the case of courts of justice, and in that of the deliberations of both Houses of Parliament, publicity had been more and more made the rule, as the country advanced in freedom and intelligence. And so with other practices in our general, political, and social system. This proposal, therefore, was adverse to the whole spirit of our institutions. The hon. gentleman did not propose to enlarge the franchise. Mr. Hume had represented that only one in seven of the male adults of the kingdom possessed a vote. The proposal, therefore, would give to one-seventh of the male adults of the country a despotic control over the House of Commons, uninfluenced by the opinions of the remainder of the public. He would leave it to the House to say whether this would be a desirable state of things. Openness and publicity were the great rules of our constitution; and they should therefore be cautious in placing the supreme power of this country, which rested ultimately with the electoral body, in the hands of a portion of the population, who might exercise it secretly and uncontrolled by public opinion. He did not deny but that both intimidation and corruption characterised, to some extent, our electoral system. These were defects in that system; but it did not follow that, on account of some abuses, they should surrender a great principle, and one which he considered a vital and an essential principle of the constitution. Independently of these considerations, he did not believe that the supporters of the ballot would achieve their object, if the ballot were secured to them. They could not by mechanical contrivance change the habits and character of a people. With the ballot, the result of elections would be pretty much the same as at present. This being so, of what avail would it be to do it in its favour so far from the ruling principles of our institutions? He did not, therefore, from the whole proposition submitted by the honourable gentleman, think the motion was not for leave to bring in a bill to alter the present system. They

should not condemn that system until they were prepared to supersede it with another, which could only be by an act of Parliament. It would be unwise, therefore, to place upon the journals of the House a motion condemnatory of the present system, before they were sure that they could obtain an act of Parliament to alter it. Should the motion be adopted, and the honourable gentleman follow it up by a bill, he would oppose that bill, convinced that the object sought by it would not be attained if it were carried, and that, in addition to not producing any good, it would be productive of much mischief.

Mr. COBDEN would vote for the motion, believing the ballot to be the best mode of taking the votes in this or in any other country. The majority of the people were in favour of it, and he had not heard the shadow of a reason urged against it. The noble Lord had laid great stress upon the open and free spirit of our institutions. The elections of this country might be open, but he denied that they were free. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to dissect the noble Lord's argument, taking his speech, point by point, and refuting, one by one, the objections which he had urged against the motion. He candidly admitted that he did not believe that the ballot could now be carried alone, and the opposition which it encountered in the House was but another argument in favour of other and much more sweeping reforms.

Mr. HENTLEY and Mr. MUNTZ followed, the former against and the latter in favour of the motion.

After a few words from Mr. H. BERKELEY, by way of reply, the House divided, and the numbers were:—For the motion, 86; against it, 81: majority for, 5.—The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheers from the victorious party.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—The order of the day for the second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill was read and discharged; Lord MORPETH stating that it would be advisable to renew the measure early next session, in order to the avoidance of the evils arising from the excessive emission of smoke from manufactories in large towns.

PIRACY.—The House having gone into Committee on the Piracy Bill, and Mr. MACGREGOR having been called upon, stated the object of the first clause to be, to give to seamen of the merchant service protection against the tyranny and oppression of their captains, by enacting that where it should appear that the mate and seamen of any vessel took possession of it out of the hands of the captain, and brought the ship and cargo safe into port, they should not be liable to be punished as for piracy.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having expressed his decided opposition to a measure which went to place the master of a merchant vessel in a subordinate position to his inferior officers and crew, and being strongly urged by other hon. members to withdraw the Bill, Mr. MACGREGOR yielded, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

The House having resumed—BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. BOUYEBIE moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill, its principal object being a consolidation of the existing laws. The hon. gentleman said he was not sufficiently sanguine to believe that it would pass in the present session, but he did hope that the measure would be considered during the vacation, and that it would be taken up by the Government.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, without pledging himself to the details of the measure, took occasion to express his best thanks to his hon. friend for the ability he had displayed in framing it, which would greatly assist the labours of those who might take up the subject next year. The Bill was then read a second time.

After some discussion, Sir W. CLAY left the Remedies against the Hundred Bill in the hands of the Government, Sir G. GREY stating, that while he did not think the law was in a satisfactory state, yet he had heard but of few complaints against its operation; the subject, however, would be considered by the Government during the recess. The order of the day for going into committee on the Bill was then discharged.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATIONS.—On the motion of Lord D. STUART, the Provident Associations Fraud Prevention Bill was read a second time, with an intimation from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL that inasmuch as he understood the Odd Fellows' Societies objected to the Bill in consequence of its containing a clause against secret signs, he should oppose the Bill if it were struck out.

The Money Order Department (Post-office) Bill passed through committee, Mr. PARKER stating its object to be to limit the period during which outstanding money-orders might be demanded to twelve months.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was also committed.

The House then adjourned at half-past three o'clock to a quarter after five, when it re-assembled.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Dr. BOWRING, stated that an Order in Council had been prepared authorising the judges of county courts to be paid by salaries instead of fees.

In answer to Mr. H. BAILLIE, Mr. HAWES intimated that a despatch had been received from Jamaica, stating that some excitement had been created amongst the black population there, lest the island should be transferred to America and their liberty be thereby endangered; as also from Trinidad, but without a similar result; and, in reply to Mr. HURT, that no information had been received of a negro insurrection at St. Croix.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that he should, early next session, move for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of electors of members of that House to be taken by ballot.

Lord J. RUSSELL declined to answer a supposititious question put by Mr. URQUHART as to the affairs of the Two Sicilies.

Mr. GROGAN having put a question relative to the proceedings in Ireland for effecting a repeal of the union, the noble Lord (Russell) said that any association formed for the purpose of effecting a separation of the two countries would be undoubtedly illegal, but if such association was for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to effect a repeal of the union, that, as the House had already received many such petitions, there would be nothing illegal in it.

SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES.—The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. WARD observing, in the course of a speech of details as to the various matters involved in the several votes, and with reference to the recommendations contained in the report of the Select Committee on this head of expenditure, that the total reduction effected on the votes, as originally proposed, would be £208,000; the excess of expenditure therefore for the present year, as compared with the last, would only be £6440. The first vote having been put, a protracted debate ensued, involving the whole foreign policy of the country, the hon. members taking part in the discussion being Mr. Hume, Admiral Gordon, Captain Berkeley, Mr. Cobden, Admiral Bowles, Mr. Corry, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Urquhart, Lord Ingestre, Captains Pecheil and Harris, Mr. Wakley, Admiral Dundas, Mr. Anstey, and Mr. B. Osborne. Several votes were then agreed to, and the House resumed and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

RUM DUTIES BILL.—This Bill was read a third time.

LAND-TAX COMMISSIONERS' NAMES BILL.—This Bill was also read a third time.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Earl GREY laid papers on the table with respect to emigration to Australia, in continuation of those previously presented, and took occasion to enter into some explanatory statements on the subject. After a short conversation the subject dropped.

UNLAWFUL OATHS (IRELAND) BILL.—This Bill, the object of which is to suppress illegal associations in Ireland, with a special provision respecting clubs, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

SUPPLY.—On the order of the day being read for bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME called the attention of the House to the great expense of the army, and also to the manner in which it was at present managed.—The report was then agreed to.

COURT OF JUSTICIARY (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The report upon this Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT BILL.—The report upon this Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

REGISTER OF SALSINES, &c. (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The report upon this Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

RECOVERABLE LEASEHOLD CONVERSION (IRELAND) BILL.—The House, after some opposition from Mr. LAW, went into Committee upon the Bill *pro forma*, for the purpose of inserting a few verbal amendments, and the Bill was ordered to be re-committed on Tuesday next.

TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL.—This Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

POOR-LAW UNION DISTRICT SCHOOLS BILL.—This Bill went through Committee. The first clause was struck out; certain clauses were altered, and the Bill was ordered, as amended, to be printed.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House then went into Committee on the Navigation-Laws. Mr. LABOUCHERE, in placing the resolution in the hands of the Chairman, said it was hardly necessary for him to remind the Committee of the circumstances under which Government had consented to give up all expectation of repealing the Navigation Laws this session, but he trusted that the House would allow the measure to be introduced so early next session as to admit of its receiving the full consideration which its importance demanded. He proposed simply to ask the Committee to pass the resolution, to enable him to lay the views of the Government on this subject before the House in the shape of a Bill, which would be far more satisfactory than any statement on the part of the Ministers; and he trusted, as an understanding had been come to to reserve the discussion till next session, the resolution would be passed without any lengthened debate. The resolution stated that it was expedient to remove the restrictions which were inflicted on the carrying of goods by sea to and from the British possessions, subject, nevertheless, to such control as her Majesty's Privy Council should think fit. After a short discussion the resolution was agreed to.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.—The House then went into Committee on this Bill, and the discussion on the clauses engaged the House during the remainder of the evening.—Adjourned.

PARISH OF KENSINGTON.—At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary Abbeys, Kensington, held on Wednesday, a memorial to the Government was adopted, praying that the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, Fulham, and Chiswick should be constituted a borough, and represented by two members in Parliament.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"The good old times"
Are gone.
A wider space, a greener field is given
To those who play their "tricks before high heaven."

The Age of Bronze.

There is a pause—a breathing-time—occasionally occurring between the great passages of our popular sports, and the present is one of them. As yet—(we write in the middle of the week)—the "land of brown heath" is in anticipation of its mountain saturnalia; the turf taries for the anniversary of Old Ebor; and the galley for the days, now near at hand, which shall call the loiterers in the halls of pleasure, and the labourers in the haunts of commerce, where

On either hand
The lawns and meadow-lands midway down
Hang rich in flowers; and far below them roars
The long brook falling through the cloven ravine,
In cataract after cataract, to the sea.

In this interval of fact it may be lawful for a brief space to turn to the theory of our National recreations, and to ask for a passing observation for their signs and symbols. It must not be argued that these are trifles, and the times crave graver considerations. What season involves more care and thought for the wholesome relaxation of men's minds than that in which the social policy is shrouded in the gloom of ills that have already come, and shaken with the fear of "others that it knows not of?" It has been well said that the press is held responsible for knowing and telling everything that is said and done with the least public bearing. Especially it is the province of the journalist to be in advance of coming events—to note their shadows, and in some sort to provide for their approach. In our humble way we have sought to fulfil our portion of this compact. We have directed public attention to the position of our great national sport—horse-racing; and we earnestly strove to show, because we conscientiously believed such to be the case, that its "public bearing" was fast passing from the condition of a popular advantage to that of a popular mischief. We shall not cease to keep this fact before the eyes of those it so seriously concerns. Last week we pointed out the attempts that are being made to apply the system of public gambling, by means of "Sweeps," to Cricket and Yachting. The plan, or rather the plot, is to be extended to other popular sports; in the meantime, what mean these symbols?

The public authorities are everywhere extending facilities for aquatic sports, and giving patronage and countenance to them. The first intimation of the withdrawal of a Royal Plate from a race-course of any account has gone forth: it has been officially announced that in future her Majesty's Plate will not be given to the Brighton Meetings. Is this the consequence of an apathy or hostility to titling sources of rational amusement on the part of the Sovereign? Is such a conclusion consistent with the construction of a theatre in the Castle of Windsor, for the performance and preservation of the English drama, under the immediate direction of the most distinguished artists of the English stage?

The system of monster handicaps is in direct opposition to the object of horse-racing; the marshalling of monster fields at the starting-post, three-fourths of which never run as far as the distance—to say nothing of the winning-post—has no reference to the Turf as a sport; the keeping of studs, as a profession, is a direct discouragement to their adoption on the score of pleasure—because the funds must come out of amateur capital. The Turf could not have been established upon the principle which now governs it: its existence as an English national sport, under its present policy, can only be a question of time. . . . So much for its public bearing. . . . A word in season for "those who play their tricks."

The approaching week, by grace of fine weather, will be one of the most gorgeous in the annals of Solent sailing. The seat of the British Court is the Isle of Wight. From Spithead to the Needles is one fleet of pleasure craft, with here and there a floating castle—a tower of the wooden walls that circle the metropolis of the world. On either side of the Medina there will be a regatta—at Lyde in the early moiety of the week, then at Cowes; and then again at Lyde are gathered together the *dile* of our pleasure marine. The Squadron and the Victoria Club will mingle their sports; may they mingle their cordialities also. . . .

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon is noticeable only for a slight decline in all the St. Leger favourites; the investments, however, were on a small scale, and the general transactions quite unimportant.

WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES.		
2 to 1 agst Yardley	5 to 1 agst Cracow	
6 to 1 agst Ellerdale	9 to 1 agst Sir Martin (t)	12 to 1 agst Paphos (t)
8 to 1 — Meaux	9 to 1 — Remembrance (t)	12 to 1 — Pillage
8 to 1 — Maid of my Soul	11 to 1 — King of Morven (t)	20 to 1 — Little Casino
ST. LEGER.		
3 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t)	9 to 2 agst Justice to Ireland	18 to 1 agst Assault
4 to 1 — Flateateher	13 to 2 — Surprise	30 to 1 — Loadstone
DEBURY.		
11 to 1 agst Elthron (t)	20 to 1 agst Nanykirk (t)	2000 to 45 agst Emma colt (t)
	3000 to 45 agst Old Dan Tucker (t)	

THURSDAY.—Not above a dozen members present, and business altogether at a stand-still. From the offers, however, we collect that no one would lay more than 7 to 1 each against Maid of my Soul or Meaux, or 8 to 1 agst Remembrance; and that 10 to 1 would have been laid against Sir Martin.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—On Wednesday, the livery assembled in the Guild-hall, when the Recorder presented to them Thomas Quesned Finnis, Esq., Alderman and Bowyer, and Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., citizen and grocer, the new Sheriffs who have just been elected. After the Common-hall was dissolved, a Court of Aldermen was held, at which the result of the shrievalty election was declared. The City Solicitor gave in the following certificate:—"I have to certify that, in pursuance of the direction of this court, I made application to J. R. Mills, Esq., for the payment of £600, the amount of the fine imposed by the by-law of the court for omitting to give bond to take upon himself the office of Sheriff, and, in consequence of such application, I yesterday received the amount, which I shall pay into the hands of the Chamberlain to the account of the city's cash." The court, after granting several freedoms, adjourned.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5TH.—The weekly return of the Registrar-General gives the number of births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week at 1300, of which 658 were males and 642 females. This number is 96 less than that of the preceding week. The number of deaths was 1038, of which 518 were males and 520 females. The deaths are thus 163 fewer than they were during the preceding week; they are still above the weekly average for the last five summers, however, exceeding it this week by 66. The births, it will be seen, exceed the deaths by 262. The excess over the average is chiefly under the following heads:—Smallpox, 32 (average 18); scarlatina, 97 (average 37); diarrhoea, 141 (average 66); cholera, 21 (average 7); typhus, 55 (average 40). The deaths from measles, dypso, consumption, hydrocephalus, cephalitis, convulsions, and pneumonia, are under the average. The cases of cholera this week are none of them of the Asiatic kind.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR ENGINE-DRIVERS.—A state of things in which the public are much interested has arisen in the management of this line of railway. Nearly the whole of the engine-drivers and firemen employed on the southern division of the line—we believe there are but two or three exceptions—have sent in their usual notice (a fortnight) to quit the company's service. The cause of this disagreeable proceeding does not arise from any peculiar dissatisfaction on the part of the men with the rate of wages, but rather from a suspicion that a new classification of payment, to which they have recently been subjected, is intended to affect their wages indirectly, and to bring them under the capricious control of their superintendents. The men had several meetings during the last week, and from them we learn that they desire to be paid on what they call the old scale of remuneration. Under that scale a driver had 6s. per day for six months; after he had driven his engine for six months his pay was increased to 6s. 6d. per day for the next six months; to 7s. for the year following; and afterwards he had an additional 2d. per day per annum, until his wages amounted to 8s. per day. A fireman, when he was promoted to the situation of driver, had 6s. per day for the first six months, 6s. per day for the following half-year, 6s. 8d. per day for the next twelve months, 7s. per day when he had been a driver for two years, and then 2d. per day per annum until his wages amounted to 8s. per day. The new scale of classification and payment is as follows:—Special class, number limited to 20 drivers, at 8s. per day; first class, limited to 40, at 7s. 6d. per day; second class, limited to 30, at 7s. per day; third class, limited to 30, 6s. 6d. per day; fourth class, limited to 20, at 5s. 6d. per day. There are 20 firemen at 4s. per day; 30 at 3s. 9d. per day; 20 at 3s. 6d. per day; 30 at 3s. 3d. per day; and 20 at 3s. per day. It is stated by the authorities that the previous average of an engine-driver's wages was £1 18s. 9d., and that the average under the classified system is £2 1s. 9d., and that the average wages of the firemen have by it been advanced from 19s. 9d. to £1 1s. The men admit that the average payment under the classified (new) system is higher than it was immediately before the introduction of such system; but they fear that the locomotive superintendent may, by the dismissal of men from the "special class," for alleged neglect or misconduct, reduce the prescribed number, 20, to 10, or five, or one; and that he may, at his discretion or caprice, reduce the prescribed 30 of the "first class" in the like proportion. Another objection to the classified system is that it does away in a great degree with the old practice of increasing the wages of the men in proportion to the periods of their respective services, and that a driver or a fireman may remain in the lower class, and receive the lowest pay, for years. In fact, the men express their conviction that the new system of classification has been introduced for the express purpose of reducing their wages, and that it is the first link in a chain of operations by which they are to be placed in a position that will leave them almost entirely at the mercy of those placed in authority over them. Mr. McConnell, the locomotive superintendent of the line, distinctly denies that such is the purpose of the classified mode of payment, and asseverates that the system has been devised as much for the benefit of the men themselves as for the proper working of the traffic. In the meantime, the authorities are taking steps to procure new drivers and firemen, while the old hands, who are positive in their declaration that a new body of efficient men cannot possibly be secured, appear to be thoroughly determined to quit the railway at the termination of their fortnight's notice.

OPENING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday morning the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which has just been finished in Manchester, was opened for public worship. One of Beethoven's solemn masses in C was performed on the occasion.



ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN AT THE RAILWAY STATION AT THURLES.

(Continued from page 90.)

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN, AT THURLES.

The preceding events occurred on Saturday, 29th July. On Saturday, the 5th August, Smith O'Brien, wearied with fatigue and disappointment, hunted from valley to hill, from hill to valley, hiding in the houses of those whose liberty or lives were perilled by giving him shelter, still retaining probably some of his desperate dreams that a rabble might arise out of the potato ridges and become a warlike army obedient to his command, able to cope with British soldiers and Irish constabulary, but at last reduced to hopelessness, he resolved to return to his family and home, if not discovered—to yield himself willingly to the law, if discovered and arrested.

Thurles is a town situated on the river Suir, 98 miles south-west from Dublin. It has a considerable inland trade as a market and shop-keeping town. It contains about 1300 houses, 1560 families, 7600 inhabitants. Around it is a dense rural population; the soil, a level plain, is cultivated and fertile. Its central situation, its populous density, the mountain retreats westward and north, all indicated its locality as a likely one for insurrection.

Thither the "Flying Column," under Major-General M'Donald, advanced and encamped after the affair at Farrinrory, to keep the Thurles district in check, and, if possible, arrest the outlawed leaders of the insurrection. For the latter purpose, parties of military and constabulary scoured the country as far as the Keeper Mountain, which rises boldly in the north-west of Tipperary, and overhangs the Shannon opposite the county of Clare, near its junction with Galway. From the country below, they covered the mountain itself, but found none of the fugitives. O'Brien, a close spectator of the pursuit, retraced his steps towards Thurles; and at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday walked through the town to the railway station, and took a second-class

ticket for Limerick. Several people knew him as he passed the streets, and implored him not to expose himself to capture; but he took no notice of what they said. One of the railway guards, named Hulme, who also knew him, sent for a Dublin detective policeman, whom he knew to be close at hand with a warrant, also for some constables to assist. Meanwhile, he kept his eye on O'Brien, who, paying 6s. for a ticket which was 5s. 6d., overlooked the 6d. which was returned as change. He was recalled by the clerk to take it, which doing, he inquired what side of the rails he should go to for the Limerick train, and was told the opposite side. To this he went, followed by Hulme. He walked about for a brief period, when Hulme, seeing the other constables approach, went behind him, laid hold of his arms firmly, and said "Mr. O'Brien, you are a prisoner in the Queen's name." The other constables laid hold of him also, and, searching him for arms, found a small pistol in his waistcoat pocket. He was not otherwise armed.—(See the Engraving.)

Intelligence was sent to General M'Donald, who at once turned out the troops, and ordered all the people of Thurles to keep within doors. Some of them not obeying the order, were threatened with the immediate penalty of death. A legal functionary, of considerable consequence, thought that he might continue to stand at his gate to see what was going on; but the General pointed to the nearest lamp-post as a convenient gallows for him or any one who did not instantly obey orders and disappear within doors. The gentleman looked at the lamp-post, went in, and shut his door.

Mulvaney, an engine-driver, was firmer. His steam was up, ready to take a train down the line, when an aide-de-camp ordered him to go to Dublin. He said he would go now here without the order of the station-master. "In the Queen's name I arrest you and your engine for her Majesty's service," exclaimed the soldier, drawing his sword. "Get the master's orders first," replied the engine-man.

The "maser," who had the General at his side, with a pistol pointed to his head, gave his orders, and the engine was got upon the up line. The prisoner, who meanwhile had been lodged in the Bridewell near at hand, was brought to the train, placed in the centre seat, and, guarded by armed men, was ordered not to move or speak at his peril.

Rumours of conversation, alleged to have been held by him and the General, are common, but I have not been able to have them authenticated, and there are too many of them to be all true.

The special train arrived with him at King's-Jriddle station, Dublin, at two o'clock on the morning of Sunday. He was at once escorted from the train to the Royal Barracks, which are close by, and from thence to Kilmainham Gaol.

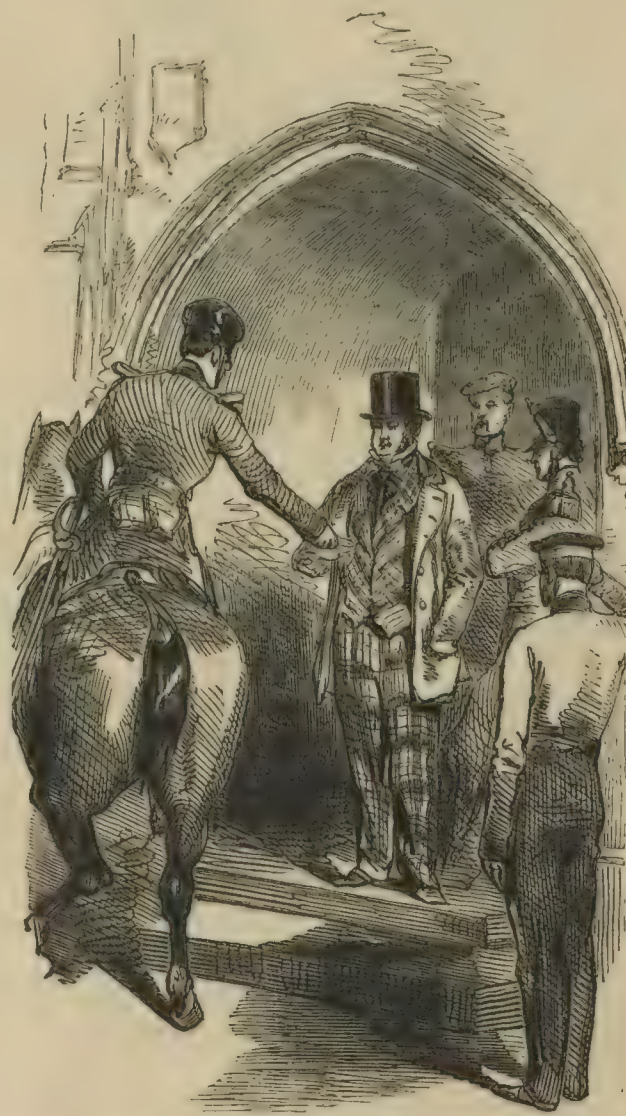
At the time of my present writing, the other leading outlaws, Meagher, Dillon, and Doheny, are still in hiding; but it is said they have endeavoured to negotiate for their lives through a Thurles priest, offering to give themselves up on the promise of their lives being spared. Government, however, will grant no conditions.

THE ROBBERY OF THE TRALEE MAIL-COACHES BY THE ARMED PEASANTRY.

The only events since the collision with the constabulary on the 29th ult., at Farrinrory, which indicate a mischievous determination on the part of the peasantry, are the attempted attack on the Cork mail-coach, on the night of Monday, and the successful attack and robbery of two of the Tralee mails on Saturday.

From Limerick to Tralee a four-horsed mail-coach goes down once a day, and another comes up. They usually meet at eleven A.M., somewhere between the town of Newcastle, which stands at the western end of the plain of Limerick, and the village of Abbeyfeale, which is on the hills near the borders of Kerry.

The population on the hills is more dense than on the fertile plain below. They are also more lawless. Cahirmoyle, the property of Smith O'Brien's



DELIVERY OF DISPATCHES AT LISMORE CASTLE.

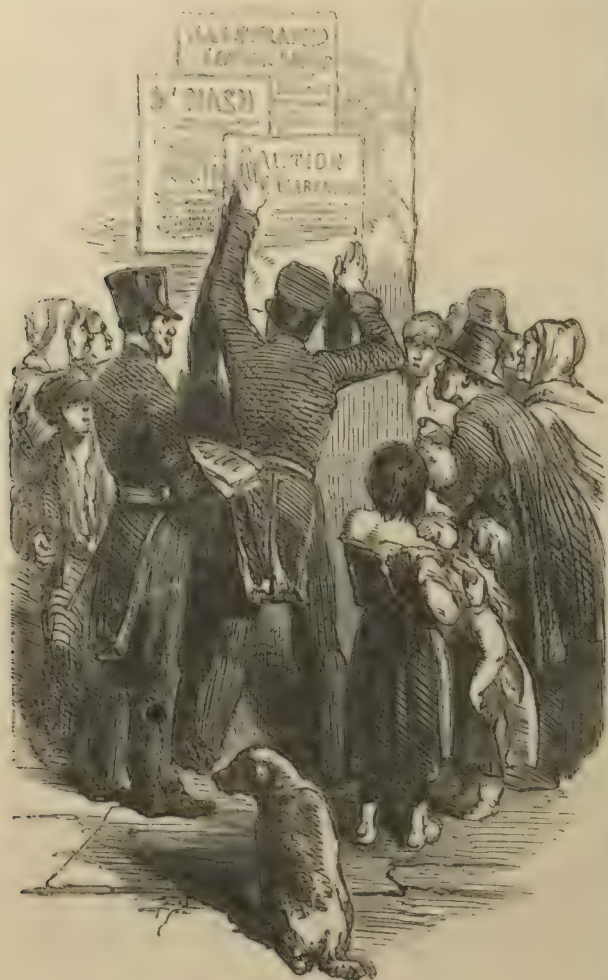
family on the maternal side, is situated near Newcastle, where also the Courtenay estates are, now the property of the Earl of Devon. About 28 or 30 years ago, long before the Earl of Devon had anything to do with the one estate, or Smith O'Brien with the other, the population was cleared from that of Cahirmoyle, and it was turned into grazing farms. Most of the people dispossessed went to the hills about Abbeyfeale. From the Courtenay property the small tenantry were only partially cleared. It was there that Captain Rock took his origin, with his threatening notices, assaults, and assassinations. Five men were hanged in a row at one time, on an eminence between Newcastle and Cahirmoyle, that they might be seen by the lawless bands who had taken refuge on the hills.

It is the descendants of those people who were cleared out of the fertile plain below at that time who now cultivate patches of moorland, and form those bands which, on Saturday last, lay in wait for the two mails where they meet, and who there rushed out on them, and plundered them of their contents.

The immediate effect of those outrages and the insurrectionary movements has been to prostrate and suppress the little trade which Ireland possesses. Merchants, commercial travellers, everybody except the constabulary, military, and newspaper reporters, is staying at home.

THE HARVEST AND POTATO CROPS.

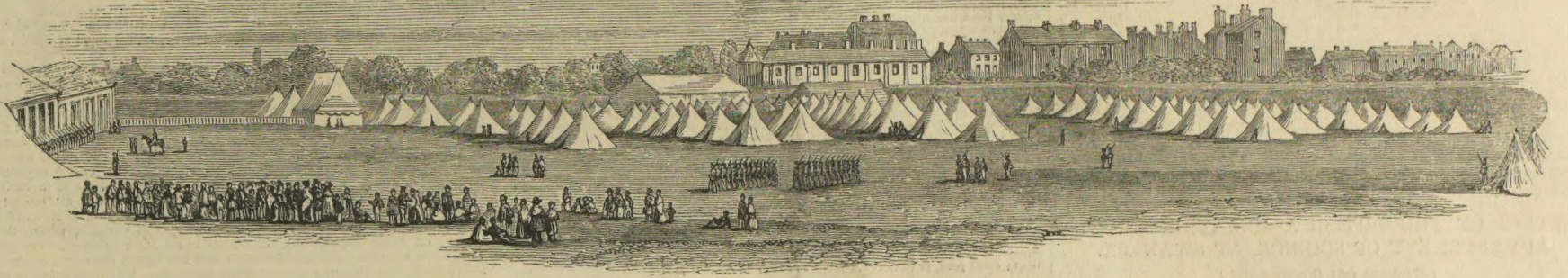
Ireland only requires a few weeks of sunny weather to possess one of the best



POSTING PROCLAMATIONS.



CAMP FIRE AND SENTINELS.



ENCAMPMENT AT EVERTON NEAR LIVERPOOL.

harvests of grain known for many years. Everywhere it is luxuriant. But since I came here the weather has been often wet, always cloudy. Of the potatoes I read bad accounts, and occasionally hear people's fears, and see their heads shake with doubts: but I never saw a better growth, or a healthier bloom upon potato fields, than I have seen throughout the eastern and central counties. In no market-place, in no shop, at no dinner-table have

Soon after our Artist was there an express arrived from Thurles, less than a mile distant, with the account of O'Brien's arrest.

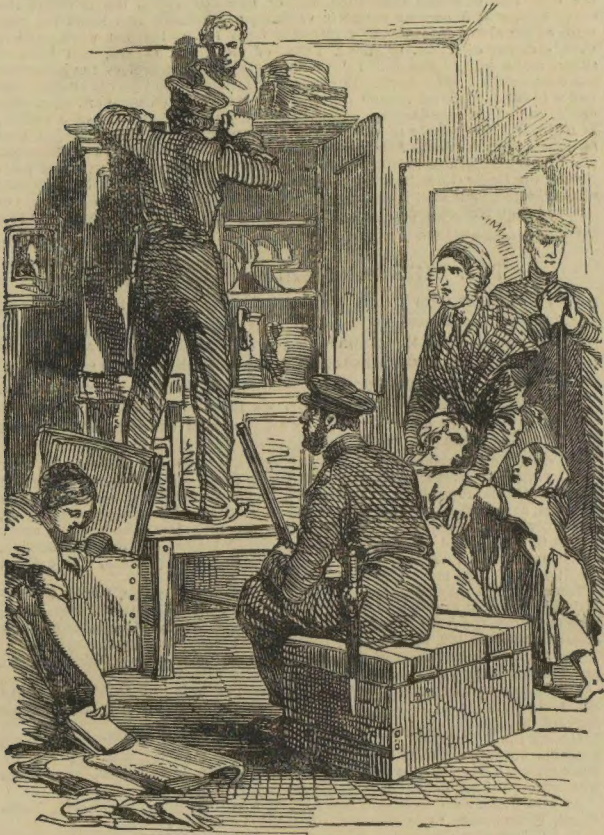
For the remaining illustration, *the Camp at Everton*, with the following, we are indebted to a Correspondent.

The force at present encamped at Everton consists of a demi-battery of artillery, under Captain Mitchell; the 46th Regiment, under Colonel Garret; and the head-quarters of the 81st, under Colonel Willcocks; the whole camp being

under the charge of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Crookshank and numbering about 1150 souls.

On the north side of the ground is the demi-battery of artillery, sheds having been erected for their horses and those of the field and staff officers. On the south side, parallel with the Buck-road, are the cooking-grates; whilst the whole of the ground in front of the camp is devoted to parade and drill purposes.

Greenwich Fair Primrose Hill on a Sunday, would give no idea of the crowd



SEARCHING FOR ARMS.

I yet seen a diseased potato, though frequently inquiring for them. On some of the earlier sorts in gardens I have seen withered leaves, and in the fields where the seed failed I have seen blanks; but if there be disease, it is but imperfectly developed.

The State trials in Dublin are now in progress, and cause much public anxiety.

The accompanying Illustrations, by another artist, Mr. James Mahony, show some of the precautionary measures, as the *Posting of Proclamations*, and the *Search for Arms*. Next, we have the porch of *Lismore Castle*, with the delivery of despatches for the officer in command of the troops stationed there.

Of the *Encampments* we have a series of Sketches, commencing with that in the *Phoenix Park, Dublin*. Next are two scenes from the *Encampment of the 74th Highlanders*; one representing the performance of the *Church Service*, and the other *Major Ansel and the Officers at Mess*, the appointments of the mess-table being void of all ceremony, each officer being obliged to provide his own knife, fork, plate, and drinking vessel.

The next sketch shows the *Watch-tires*, with *Sentinels of the 85th on duty*.



MAJOR ANSEL AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 74TH AT MESS.

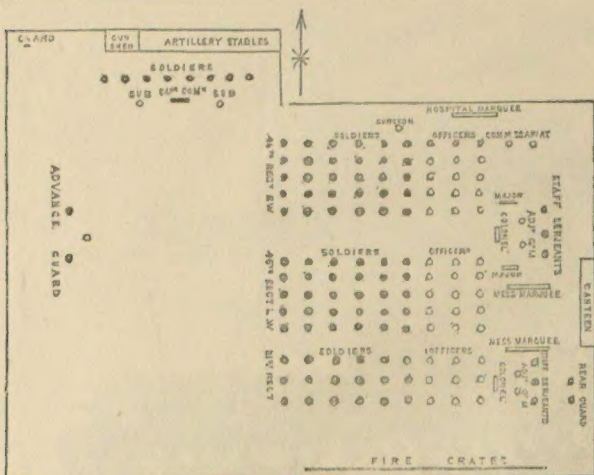
who flock to see the camp: not even the heavy rains which have prevailed of late have prevented thousands from visiting the ground; and the audience at tattoo is enormous. The vendors of Everton toffee and Ormskirk gingerbread make a rich harvest. By-and-bye, when all gets square, and bands playing, parades and reviews take place, the worthy Liverpoolians may be rewarded for the violent admiration they entertain for red coats. But is it admiration or cu-

riosity which prompts them to risk drenchings, and craftily to evade sentries, in order to get into the heart of the camp?

The accompanying diagram may assist in explaining. The black O are soldiers' circular or bell tents, of which there are six to every company; the officers' bell tents (O) being in the rear of their respective companies. Field officers are allowed marquees, as may be seen by the mark ——. Each of the



ENCAMPMENT IN PHENIX-PARK, DUBLIN.



regiments have their mess marquee, and one common hospital marquee. In the rear of the colonel's marquee are the tents of his adjutant, quarter-master, and staff-sergeants.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AT SWANSEA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY.

We arrived last night, after a somewhat tedious sea voyage from Bristol. From this city during the day four steamers had started for Swansea, each one carrying a fair number of members and visitors to this, the first meeting of the Association within the limits of the Principality. On arriving at the Mumbles, we were treated to a fine display of aurora borealis, which was accompanied by some peculiar phenomena, particularly a series of luminous bands springing from the southern horizon, and ascending nearly to the zenith, where they were lost in some light bands of clouds; all this at the same time as a true aurora borealis was manifesting itself in the northern portion of the sky. Among the members already arrived are—The Marquis of Northampton, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Chas. Lemon, the Rev. the Dean of Ely, Sir David Brewster, Sir Henry de la Beche, Professor Anstey, Professor Edward Forbes, Professor Ramsay, Professor Oldham, Dr. Lankaster, Dr. Babbington, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Percy, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Colonel Sabine, Colonel Sykes, Richard Phillips, Esq., and numerous other scientific gentlemen, with whose names the public are familiar.

The first meeting of the Council is at one o'clock to-day, for the election of officers, &c.

[Next week we intend to illustrate the proceedings of this important Meeting.]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A dread of French interference in the affairs of Italy, added to the rupture of the armistice between Germany and Denmark, has had a slightly depressing effect upon the Funds during the week. The decline, however, has not exceeded one-half per cent., the easy state of money operating as a check upon any further fall. Business has been nearly confined to public purchases, the speculators and dealers generally being occupied in preparing for the settlement of the Account, which took place on Thursday. The range of Consols during the Account has been about 84 per cent. On July 14 Consols quoted 87½; on the 18th the price attained 89½, afterwards receding to 88½ on the 27th. The opening price on Monday was 87½, afterwards declining to 86½, closing at 87; again receding on Tuesday to 86½, and closing on Wednesday at 86½. Upon the Account being nearly adjusted on Thursday, 86½ to 87 was the quotation for Money, and 86½ for the next September Account. Exchequer Bills have not materially varied, and the remaining British securities fluctuated only in the same proportion as Consols. The closing prices of the week are, for Reduced, 86½; Consols, 86½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 87½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 9; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; India Bonds, £1000, 32 prem.; Ditto, under £1000, 29 prem.; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills: £1000, March, 39 prem.; £1000, June, 34 prem.; £500, June, 34 prem.; Small, March, 39 prem.; Small, June, 34 prem.

Transactions in the Foreign House continue on the most limited scale, and fluctuations, consequently, are proportionately insignificant. Mexican Stock has alone shown any animation, ranging between Monday's price of 17½ to 17 to 16½. Dutch Stock has been heavy, and declined nearly one per cent.; while the variations in the other securities have been so slight as not to merit record. The state of the Market at the close will be seen by the following prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 71; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 16½; Spanish, Three per Cent., 21½; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 67; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 43½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 69.

Shares continue heavy, from a general absence of business, the only improvements occurring in some of the new Preference Stocks. But little disposition is evinced to deal, attention being directed to the general meetings, now shortly to take place, until after which transactions will doubtless remain limited. The last prices are:—Aberd., 21½; Birn., Wolver., and Dudley, 14½; Caledonian, 25½, x n; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½, x n; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 3½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 51½; East Lancashire, 17; Great Northern, 5½; Great North of England, New, £40, 66, x d; Great Western, Half Shares, 48½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 34; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 34½; London and Blackwall, 44; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30; London and North-Western, 123; Ditto, New, 7½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), B, 10½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 34; London and South-Western, 45½; Midland Birmingham, Six per Cent., 117½; North British, 21½; Ditto, Thirds, 24; North Staffordshire, 94; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 68; Scottish Central, 22½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 1½; South-Eastern, 24½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 18½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 30; Ditto, G. N. E., Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 66; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 30; Bolognese and Amiens, 68; Northern of France, 54; Sambre and Meuse, 24.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was scarcely any variation in prices yesterday. Consols opening at 84½, and receding only ½ per cent upon the rumour of the French troops having passed the Alps. More attention was directed to the state of the weather than to foreign politics, anxiety beginning to be felt with regard to the harvest. The last price of Consols was 86½ to 87. The Share Market was inanimate. A fall of nearly 10 per cent occurred in North-Western shares, in consequence of a dividend of at the rate of only 7 per cent per annum being declared. The last year's dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Only a moderate supply of English wheat has been received for our market this week, and the show of samples to-day was small. Owing chiefly to the unsettled state of the weather the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was steady, and Monday's prices were well supported. The best samples of foreign wheat, free of duty, were in good request, at extreme rates. In the inferior kinds comparatively little business was transacted. Barley was in moderate supply and steady request, at late figures. There was a better inquiry for malt. In prices, however, we have no advance to notice. Oats, beans, and peas moved off freely, at extreme prices. Indian corn and meal quite neglected. The flour trade was steady.

ARVALS.—Wheat, 4740; barley, —; oats, 1810. Irish wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 180 quarters. Foreign wheat, 12,180; barley, 9550; oats, 11,880 quarters. Flour, 2330 sacks and —; barrels malt, 2810 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 47s to 53s; ditto, white, 50s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 52s; ditto, white, 49s to 55s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding malt, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; mashing ditto, 30s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 35s to 38s; brown ditto, 40s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 59s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, 14s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, — to —; grey peas, 30s to 36s; mangle, 30s to 35s; white, 34s to 36s; bolters, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per 280 lbs.—**Foreign.**—Danish red wheat, — to —; white, — to —; barley, — to —; oats, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 25s per 190lbs; Baltic — to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Rather more business has been transacted in our market during the present week. In prices we have no change to notice.

Lined.—English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; corned, 16s to 20s per cwt. The best seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s; taros, 6s to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, 23s to 26s per last of ten quarters; lined cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto foreign, £8 to £9 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £25 to £25 10s per ton; canary, 72s to 75s per quarter. English clover seed, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, — to —.

Break.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 3d; barley, 29s 11d; oats, 21s 0d; rye, 29s 4d; beans, 35s 3d; peas, 34s 8d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 45s 9d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, 35s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s; barley, 3s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 0d; beans, 3s 0d; peas, 3s 0d.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds of tea continues steady, and last week's prices are well supported. The deliveries continue good.

Sugar.—We have again to notice a full average amount of business done in raw as well as refined goods, the prices of which are well maintained.

Coffee.—The market is less active for this article, yet holders do not give way in price.

Rice.—There is less excitement in the demand for rice, nevertheless prices are fairly supported.

Provisions.—The supplies of Dutch butter continuing to increase, the demand for all descriptions is heavy, at a decline in the quotation of from 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. The best fine marks are selling at from 88s to 94s; and inferior and surplus, 60s to 80s per cwt. The best Irish butter moves off steadily at full prices, but all other kinds are a slow inquiry. Carrick, first, landed, 80s to 86s; Carlow and Kilkenny, 82s to 86s; Cork, 80s to 87s; Clonmel, 82s to 87s; Filly and Tralee, 76s to 80s; and Limerick and Waterford, 80s to 81s per cwt. English butter—the supply of which is large—has declined 1s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 94s to 96s; mildling ditto, 88s to 92s; and fine Devon, 88s to 92s per cwt. Fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen in 100.

There is a steady sale for the best parcels of bacon, at full prices. Small parcels have sold at

from 83s to 85s per cwt. Prime Irish hams are in fair request. All other kinds of provisions have undergone no change.

Tallow.—The stock of tallow being good, buyers act cautiously, and prices have a downward tendency. Old P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 44s; and new, 44s 3d to 44s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery, a few parcels have sold at 45s 6d. Tallow, 44s to 44s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—We have no change to notice in the general features of this market. A moderate demand exists for home use; but we have no inquiry for export.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in good request, at from 43s to 45s 15s per ton.

Wool.—The market is steady, and full prices are paid in every instance. The imports continue on a liberal scale.

Spirits.—Rum has advanced 1d per gallon, with a steady demand. In brandy and corn spirits, a fair amount of business is passing, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 5s; old clover, £4 0s to £5 0s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Hops (Friday).—There is rather more inquiry for the best hops in pockets, at very full prices. In all other kinds a limited business is doing, at last week's quotations. The duty is called from £195,000 to £200,000. Generally speaking, the plantation accounts are not very favourable:—Sussex pockets, £2 2s to £2 6s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 4s to £2 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £3 5s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality, the best trade, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, was very dull, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots were only from 3s 10d to 4s per 8lb. With foreign stock we were very scantily supplied. The supply of English sheep was seasonably good, but deficient in quality. On the whole the mutton trade was firm, and the quotations were well supported. In lambs next to nothing was doing, at a fall in value of from 4d to 6d per 8lb. We can quote no more than 5s per 8lb for the best breeds. Calves were in full average supply, and moderate request, at late rates. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Coals (Friday).—Hartley, 14s; Bell, 16s 6d; Haswell, 16s 6d; Hilton, 17s 3d; South Durham, 15s 9d; Tansfield Moor, 17s; Eden Main, 16s 3d; Caradale, 16s 9d per ton.

For 8lb to sink the Coals and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 2s 3d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 15s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 25s each. Total supplies:—beasts, 905; cows, 108; sheep and lambs, 12,000; calves, 483; pigs, 310. Foreign supplies:—beasts, 151; sheep and lambs, 740; calves, 243. Scotch:—beasts, 310; sheep, 500.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy to-day, and prices had a downward tendency.

For 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; prime 1st cut, 3s 12d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 0d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

S GLOVER, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, builder.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J J CRASE, Lowestoft, Suffolk, linen-draper.

BANKRUPT.

J GATRELL, Lymington, upholsterer. J HUBBARD, Dorking, linen-draper. G WEBSTER, Hedges, Islington, licensed victualler. T J CHAMPTION, Tunbridge Wells, boot-maker. J STERRE, Guildford, watchmaker. J P SHUTTLEWORTH, Birmingham, mathematical instrument maker. T WAKEFIELD, Lenton, merchant. J C SHAW, Bristol, carrier. D TURNER, Sheffield, innkeeper. C L SWAINSON and J BIRCHWOOD, Manchester, manufacturers. T G FERGUSON, H TAYLOR, and G F MANLEY, Manchester, commission merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

EDGLEY, EMMERSON, and CO., Glasgow, manufacturers. E BROUGHTON, Edinburgh, boarding-school-keeper. T H SEATON, Glasgow, tavern-keeper. R JOHNSTON, Aberdeen, shipowner. N BLAIR, Paisley, calico-printer. W FRILIE, Edinburgh, corn-merchant. J COCHRAN and CO., Glasgow, wholesale tea-merchants. W SHACKLETON, Aberdeen, woolstapler. T C BURNS, Avonlea, writer to the signet.

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col Sir W M G Colebrooke, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Brevet-Major H Sandham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Page; See Capt W C Hadden to be Lieutenant, vice Sandham.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 8.

Corps of Royal Marines: See Lieut G Gregory to be First Lieutenant, vice W B Haberfeld.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Southern Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry: A E Hill, Esq., commonly called Lord A E Hill, to be Lieut, vice G Storer.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1848.

Notes issued £26,690,315 Government Debt £11,015,100

Other Securities 2,984,900

Gold Coin and Bullion 11,670,223

Silver Bullion 1,020,092

£26,690,315 £26,690,315

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,533,000 Government Securities (including

Rest 3,599,152 Dead Weight Annuity) £12,462,735

Public Deposits (including Exchequer 10,951,788

Rest 7,958,290

Notes 7,958,290

Gold and silver Coin 796,339

£26,690,315 £26,690,315

Dated the 10th day of August, 1848. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R JOHNSTON, Savage-gardens, merchant.

BANKRUPT.

J REID, Hanover-court, Long-acre, builder. G POTTINGER, Banbury, Oxfordshire, tailor. W WILLIAMS, Colechester, hat-maker. H COLENTON, Portsea, baker. T S DE YEARE, Islington, Leicester-square, currier. W PALMER, Birmingham, maltster. A ROWE, Plymouth, grocer. J EGBERT, Clifton, Devonshire, builder. D JONES, Liverpool, linen-draper. J A MORRIS, Manchester, boot and shoe-maker. T WILLIAMS, Llangaf, Anglesey, draper. C HALL, Hereford, linen-draper. J GRINSELL, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, grocer. H HILLYAR, jun., Bickenhead, Cheeshire, innkeeper. P GARBANATI, Newman-street, Oxford-street, carver and gilder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A GILMOUR, Boghouse, Renfrewshire, farmer. GARDINER and CATTANACH, Glasgow, silk weavers. J MCODIE, Cockshaw, Fifehire. J RALLANDE, Perth, writer. J WADDELL, Waukmillon, Mearnsdale, farmer. A SHAW, Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, baker. A MACKENZIE, Dingwall, merchant. J RANKIN, Aldrie, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Kennington, on the 6th inst, the lady of Richard Summerville, Esq., of a son.—At Bradnoll-house, Bucks, the lady of Joseph Bailey, Esq., of a son.—At 48, Upper Harley-street, the Hon Mrs Clifford, of a daughter.—At Portsmouth, the wife of Rev E W Milner, of a son.—At Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Mrs Henry A Bruce, of a daughter.—On the 4th August, at Thornbury, the wife of Major J Grennan Hume, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Chapel in Killerton park, Devonshire, Arthur Mills, Esq., of Hyde-park-gardens, barrister-at-law, to Agnes Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Killerton, Bart.—At Kildyart, county of Clare, Francis Lowe, youngest son of William Lowe, Esq., of Montague-street, Russell-square, London, to Mary Julia, youngest daughter of the late Major Ross Lovell, of Ross-hill, near Kildyart.—At All Souls', Langham-place, the Hon Delaval Astley, second son of the Marquis of Hastings, to the Hon Frances Manners Sutton, daughter of the late Viscount Canterbury.—At St James's, Pall Mall, William Gascoigne Esq., to Margaret Alicia, eldest daughter of John Co-stable, Esq., Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.—On the 3rd inst, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Richard George Erian, Esq., of Kensington, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of John Battam, Esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

DEATHS.

On Aug. 6th, William Farrington, of Biggleswade, in the county of Bedford, aged sixty-nine.—On the 1st instant, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev W Chambers, vicar of Ashbury, Berks, aged sixty-five.—William Cuffe, Esq., St. Albans, county of Herts, and Grange in the Queen's County, Ireland, brother-in-law to the present Earl of Albion.—In the island of Jersey, Henrietta, the wife of Captain Robert Tryon, R.N.—At Bodmin, the Rev Vernon Collins, youngest son of the late Rev John Bassett Collins, of Trewardale, in the county of Cornwall.—At St. Germain, Clon-Lane, near Paris, Lady Matilda Jane Locke, widow of the late General Locke, aged seventy.—At Bangor Rectory, Flintshire, Wilmet, the eldest son of the Rev George A. E. Marsh, aged twenty-nine.—At Kotagerry, in Southern India, Theodora Amelia Mary, wife of Hatley Frere, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Madras.—At Wydale, Emma, wife of E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P.—In the fifty-third year of his age, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G. and K.C.H.—At Wellow Vicarage, near Bath, Frances Kegan, wife of the Rev Charles Paul, vicar of Wellow, aged fifty-six.

EMIGRATION TO MORETON BAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

MORETON BAY is an extensive basin, situated between the 27th and 28th parallels of south latitude, on the east coast of New Holland, and was discovered in 1823 by Mr. Oxley, at that time the Surveyor-General of New South Wales. In the year 1824 a penal Settlement was formed there, whether the several offenders convicted in New South Wales, and being under sentence or order of transportation, were sent. The Bay is accessible for ships of large size by two different channels—the one to the northward and the other to the southward of Amity Island, at the entrance of the Bay. Owing, however, to the melancholy wreck of the *Sovereign* steamer, in February, 1847, by which 39 persons were lost, this latter passage in bad weather has fallen into disuse; and the Government have established a pilot station to the northward, on the north end of the island.

The Brisbane River (so called from Sir Thomas Brisbane, who was at the time of its discovery Governor of New South Wales) enters the bay from the westward towards its southern extremity, the entrance being concealed by one of the small islands with which the whole of the bay is studded, and under the lee of which ships of a large size can ride with safety.

Captain Wickham, R.N., and Captain Owen Stanley, of H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, have recently surveyed the whole of Moreton Bay, and have reported very favourably of its capabilities; under their direction it has been partially buoyed; and the site for a town in the bay has been selected.

There is a bar, or sand-bank, at the entrance of the river into the bay, which a vessel drawing more than nine feet of water cannot pass; but over which steamers, and numerous small craft trading between Sydney and Moreton Bay (a distance of 540 miles), are navigated without any difficulty. The river Brisbane, after the bar is passed, is considered one of the largest rivers on the east coast of New Holland, lined by alluvial banks, and navigable for a distance of seventy miles.

Twenty miles from the entrance of the river into the bay, is situated the town of Brisbane, which is the seat of Government; and fifty miles higher up is the town of Ipswich, at the head of navigation, abounding with coal and lime.

In the year 1828 Mr. Allan Cunningham, brother of the unfortunate gentleman who met with an untimely end on the occasion of Sir Thomas Mitchell's exploratory trip into Australia Felix, discovered, after a tedious overland journey from Sydney, a most extensive pastoral district, which, in compliment to the Governor of New South Wales, at that time Sir Ralph Darling, he called Dar-

ling Downs; situated about 90 miles S.W. of Moreton Bay, on a high table land, about 1600 feet above the level of the sea.

The magnificent description which Mr. Cunningham gave of this country for pastoral purposes, induced some squatters, in other words licensed graziers, to push out in that direction with their flocks and herds some years afterwards, owing to the country nearer Sydney being located and over-stocked; in September, 1840, Mr. Gilbert Elliot and A. Hodgson reached the town of Brisbane on their overland route from Sydney, and with a permit from the Governor, which was absolutely necessary, as it was then a penal settlement, were allowed to enter, having left their flocks on the Darling Downs.

During the following 18 months many squatters came into the same district; and in March, 1842, a Government proclamation was issued, declaring Moreton Bay to be no longer a penal settlement. In the month of May of that year, numerous town allotments were purchased in and around the settlement, and the name of Brisbane was given to the town.

Since that time Brisbane has rapidly increased. Another town, Ipswich, at the head of navigation, is fast rising into importance; and, owing to the rich and almost boundless pastoral districts of Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Wide Bay, Peak Downs, and Fitzroy Downs (lately discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell), the Bay is rapidly becoming the Port Philip of Northern Australia.

The quantity of live stock in that immediate district in the month of March amounted in round numbers to 1,400,000 sheep, 12,000 head of cattle, and 3000 horses.

In addition to the advantages of rich and open pasture, which have caused the process of boiling down sheep and cattle for the tallow to be a more profitable speculation in this than in any other district, the influence of the tropical rains in a country which is subject to periodical droughts is a boon of the greatest importance; whilst the climate of Moreton Bay is suitable to tropical fruits and productions: yams, maize, arrow-root, cotton, tobacco, the sugar-cane, shadocks, oranges, guavas, pine-apples, olives, grapes, &c., thrive uncommonly well, and can be cultivated to any extent, with the prospect of a copious return. The cocoa-nut tree grows pretty well, but has not yet come to maturity. The coffee-plant thrives. The average summer heat is 87°; although the thermometer has been known as high as 125°. About fifty miles N.W. of Moreton Bay is a large tract of country extending over seventy miles, where the bunya bunya, or *Pinus Bidwilliana*, flourishes in all its majestic native simplicity. The trees are often seventy feet high and five feet in diameter, as straight as a ship's mast, and without any protruding branches. The fruit grows in the shape of a pine-apple cheese, consisting of some fifty or more triangular nuts, which adhere together till thoroughly ripe. All the native blacks eat it within one hundred miles, and scarcely anything else from November to March; and for hundreds of miles round the natives pay this immense forest a triennial visit, on which occasion probably 12,000 assemble, and have a grand jubilee. As ship timber, it will eventually be invaluable, the wood having been tested in Sydney; but the Government very properly have issued an edict forbidding any European, on pain of a heavy penalty, from cutting down a single tree; it has not been found in any other spot in Australia.

To this "El Dorado," this fertile and interesting portion of our Australian possessions, the Emigration Commissioners have recently dispatched the ship *Artemisia* with a seasonable supply of emigrants; for we gather by our latest advices from that colony that such a supply was extremely requisite. Owing to the high rate of wages demanded, and of necessity given, the profits of the sheep-farmer had become perfectly visionary; shepherds and labouring men were at the above dates actually receiving from 12s. to 15s. per week, with a weekly ration of 10lbs. of flour, 10lbs. of meat, 4lb. of tea, and 2lbs. of sugar, and a hut to live in. Even with those exorbitant prices the labouring classes neglected their work. In very many instances the squatters themselves had to perform the most menial office—tend their own sheep, herd their own cattle, bake their own damper, cook their own mutton-chops: to such a pitch, in truth, had the scarcity of labour, with all its concomitant evils extended, that cannibals from the South Seas were being landed on those shores; and numerous and highly respectable meetings had been convened, for the purpose of petitioning the Home Government to rescind the restrictions relative to the exporting of Coolies from our East India possessions, and to allow them to be sent to Australia at the cost and entire expense of the colonists requiring their services.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP "ARTEMISIA."

ABOUT a fortnight since we received an intimation that in a few days the



THE EMIGRANT SHIP "ARTEMISIA," BOUND FOR MORETON BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Continued from page 94.)

from the infant in its mother's arms to those past mid-life. It was curious to note how unconscious the children appeared of their new position, or rather how soon they had become accustomed to it. All save these seemed to be hard workers; many, who had scarcely reached manhood, bore the strong lines of care on their faces; and any one who had not been apprised of the conditions on which they obtained their passage, would have set them down among the industrious classes.

We now inspected the accommodation between decks, where a number of the passengers were seated—some playing with their children, others reading, and here and there might be seen one whose thoughtful air rather denoted sorrow for the past than fitting spirits for the future. We were glad to find so

many books in hand; what a friend must a huge entertaining volume be upon a long voyage! We were happy also to see the officers of the Prayer-book and Homily Society distributing their publications: what hopes must they nourish, in time of peril upon the waters! By-and-by came the dinner—the meat well cooked, and of good quality; though, of course, the table had not all the snugness of the cottage meal. The parties were in "messes" of six or eight individuals; and the comfort of the voyage is much studied by berthing near each other those who come from the same part of the country, and messing as nearly as possible those who are friends. The great order maintained on board is also indicated by the "Regulations" and "Dietary Scales" hung up in conspicuous places between decks.

The time had now arrived or Lord Ashley quitting the ship; before which his

Lordship took leave of each of the "Ragged" Scholars, receiving from each a promise to write to his Lordship, and acquaint him of their fortunes. As the boat conveyed the benevolent nobleman from the ship, there was a warmth of cheering which it was delightful to hear, and an earnest expression of gratitude upon many faces which it was delightful to witness. We should add that his Lordship declared himself highly gratified with his visit, a feeling in which all around him fully participated.

Towards evening the *Artemisia* made ready to sail: our Artist has represented the fine ship getting under way, fore-topsails set, heaving up anchor, &c. She was next taken in tow by a steam-tug to Gravesend: we proceeded in her a short distance, and then, with heartiest wishes for a safe voyage, we bade adieu to the new ship, freighted with so many anxious souls.



DECK OF THE "ARTEMISIA."—EMIGRANTS ON BOARD.